ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,092—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraph Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th Oct.
B.I. HIMALAYA	3808	300	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	700	H. T. Weichell	11th ,,
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	18th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	900	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	25th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. C Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5813	1600	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	23rd ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	6th January.
B.I. BALLAARAT	5748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	870	W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R.	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R.	3rd Feb.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Danieli	10th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Steamers proceed to Aden only, and Passengers proceed there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-baggage will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

1st Nov. 13th Dec.
19th Nov. 29th Nov. 27th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,129	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1099	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	21st Nov

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Custom House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,322	18th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 29th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 1,951 tons, on the 26th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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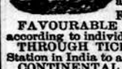

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL, SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

LAWN-TENNIS!! LAWN-TENNIS!!!

NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THE NEW SEASON.

BATS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10 0	11 4
Slazenger's Demon	12 0	13 4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11 8	12 12
Ayre's Champion	12 8	14 0
The No Plus Ultra	11 0	12 4

BALLS—

Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13 4	14 8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9 0	10 0
Ayre's Championship	12 0	13 4

NETS—

Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13 0	15 0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the only Remedy which can keep the Alimentary Canal in Health, without producing any disagreeable effect, as griping and nausea.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL has not only a Tonic Purgative action, but taken as directed it gives Tone to the Stomach and Liver in eliminating Bile, acts as a tonic to the muscles of the Intestinal Canal, and throws out Urinary Poisons.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL'S constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates—RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE in the BLADDER.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—After a good dinner and excess in drinking a full dose of these drops if taken before going to bed will remove, by cleaning the Bowels, all the bad effects and make you fit for work next morning.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack of the ordinary and periodic Malarial Fevers, Cold, and Chill.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best Remedy that can be strongly recommended in all painful and annoying Female disorders, and by its use the most painful and exhausting disease, Piles, is prevented.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—To correct the Liver is in the tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than Fothergill's Madonal ?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Who is not Suffering more or less from Constipation, Dyspepsia, and Heartburn ? And what is more suitable, safe, and sure Remedy than Fothergill's Madonal ?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL promotes the secretion of the Stomach by giving tone to its Coat, assists Digestion, and by causing free Secretions keeps the organs working and preserves the system in normal health.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is sold by All Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

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NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Mail Steamer "Peninsular."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Amidol Hanff.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
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Squeegees.
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Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application to

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true ;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR [illegible] ANY imported Toni[illegible] combination o[illegible] Tonics and S[illegible]

Price[illegible]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CLAUDIUS, ASH & SON'S

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

WE hold large Stocks, and will forward Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SELLING OFF !! SELLING OFF !!

FOR ONE RUPEE ONLY

SUTTON'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

Price Re. One only for entire collection.

THE DECCAN AGENCY COMPANY, AHMEDNAGAR.

NOTE.—20 kinds Vegetables and 20 kinds Flowers.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing Works. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES.	SCHOOLS.
COURTS.	HOSPITALS.
TREASURIES.	LIBRARIES.
GUARD ROOMS.	INSTITUTES.
MESSES.	HOTELS.
CLUBS.	COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8 per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0 ,,
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0 ,,
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8 ,,
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ,,	3 0 ,,
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8 ,,

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0 per Box.
Cordelia 50 ,,	5 0 ,,
La Odalisca 50 ,,	5 0 ,,
Vera 25 ,,	6 0 ,,
Sins Rival 50 ,,	7 8 ,,
Mi Reina 50 ,,	6 0 ,,

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12 ,,
Regalia del Principe 100 ,,	7 8 ,,

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.'S

NEW STOCK

OF

SUN HATS AND HELMETS

JUST

ARRIVED,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MEETING of INDIAN SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at 9, Armenian Street, Madras, on MONDAY, the 6th November, 1893, at 5½ P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING MEMBERS for a LOCAL BOARD to sit at Madras. All Shareholders in India are invited to attend.

S. A. CHALK,
Managing Director.

Madras, 23rd October, 1893.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the Undersigned, have from the 8th day of April, 1892, RETIRED from the FIRMS of Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY and Co., of Bombay, Messrs. BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co., of Calcutta, and Messrs. N. MODY and Co., of Hongkong, and that my interest and responsibility in the said Firms have CEASED as from the abovementioned date.—Dated this 17th October, 1893.

KAIKHUSHROO ARDASEER MODY.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

TENDERS for the execution of the Survey of a Portion of PRAGANA NAGAR AVELY having been invited to send in their proposal till the 10th November next, NOTICE is hereby given that practical Surveyors of the Parabu class who are desirous to undertake the execution of the above survey may call at this Office, where the respective conditions are offered for their perusal.

S. R. BARBOSA CENTENO,
Consul General for Portugal.

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THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of October, 1893, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1893.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of October, 1893, to the 26th day of October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MATHURADASS GOCULDASS & Co.,
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No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay 3 October 1893.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

COMMENCING with SATURDAY, 4th November, and until further notice, there will be a LATE NIGHT TRAIN run every SATURDAY for PASSENGERS, between BANDRA and COLABA and *vice versa*, the Up Train leaving Bandra at 23-30 and arriving Colaba at 0-12, and the Down Train leaving Colaba at 0-25 and arriving Bandra at 1-7.

Detailed Timings will be posted up at Stations.

D. Ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1893.

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LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram 12th October, 1893.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1893.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the place of Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Esq., C. S. I., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 12th October, 1893, to Monday, the 23rd October, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on 30TH OCTOBER, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION OF AN OVERBRIDGE on the Falkland Road.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application, and forms of Tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the Overbridge on the Falkland Road" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

Government Paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpatti Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Bonsh Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, All that the estate, right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Day of November, 1893, at the hour of 3 of the clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Mohalla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 76, 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khoroo Moosa Joona, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No. II), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdool Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lalloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under Street Nos. 80, 82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 1613, old Survey No. 736 and new Survey No 3296, Ward No. 6769, 6774, street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August, 1872 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of 21 years from the 1st day of May 1870 at the annual rent of Rupees (31-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every 21 years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve subject, however, as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September, 1846, and made between Cursetjee Rustomji Wadia of the one part and one Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy of the other part, at the yearly rent of Rupees two hundred and ninety.

LOT No IV.

All that the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No 11690, and old survey No 736, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3-0) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September, 1846.

LOT No V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee, in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Taibhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2711, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No 53 and now under Ward No 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Mopa Rawa, and on or towards the South by the house of Cashbhoy Sailemanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, on the Bank will forward First of Exchange for remittances may also be had.

Interest and sale of Government Paper bought and sold. Bills for collection received. Interest and Dividends collected.

CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL .....£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £	50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACBAIN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs.	6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs.	3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs.	6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 25 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, July 17, 1883. Offg. Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,142½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial Bk.	5,000	100	100	15	15 to 180
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	15 pr. ct.	8½
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20⅜
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,600	00	all	Rs. 15	495
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	Nil	62
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	380
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,000 xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	595
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600
Oscra Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dorsi Mills Co. Ld.	6,658	100	100	50	440
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Swanjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 31	659
Hingangha Mill	700	600	500	40	661
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 1	550
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,155
Imperial Cotton	600	500	500	...	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	390
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	155
Jeevraj Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800 c
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khanguan Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Kohinoor	2,500	500	100	10 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	825
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
Massoon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Meraji Goculdas	1,960	1,000	1,000	65	1,860
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 c.g.d.	105
Madura Mills.	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,100
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	150
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,250
Standard	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185 xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills	1,200	500	500	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	150
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	395
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vishnu Mills Co Ld.	960	800	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills, Ld	1,000	200	1,000		1,120
Wallace Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000		120
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1057
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	212½ xd
Colaba	600	200	all		210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	270
Empress	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,365
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		13	113½
Fort	2,615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½ xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½	350
Mahajanpura Cotton Go. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	415
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59½
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	130
Sarat City ress Co, Ld.	375	200	all	20	215 xd
Volkart		1,000	1800	Rs. 70	950 xd
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
adham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	88
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	30
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	195 xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyers & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 no
n dian Guranteed Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	16½
Jehangir Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	28 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	800	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	80
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	30	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	81
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Press of Africa	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Sowers & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLodn
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100		10 pr. ct.	130
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	62
Telephone Co.	9,000	25	all		19½
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
Chiloe Leaf	"	25-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	16-1	
Do. Dragons	"	16	
Fine Silver 11 Bellarmine	"	61	
Do. 178 do.	"	57-4	
Spanish Dollars	"	103	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	103	"
Do. Francs	"	200	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, 3-30 p. m.
Association Football Tournament, Marine Lines.
Ras will be performed at the Gooculdas Tejpal Luxmi Narayan Temple, Gowalia Tank, open to Hindu ladies only, 3 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Baudstand, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—Fleur de Diu (brig), from Inhambane ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Assam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—R. I. M. S. Clive, from Calicut ; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st :—Peninsular (s), for London ; H. M. S. Malabar, England ; Huzara (s), Forteviot (sp), and Chilka (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Kola (s), Karachi, &c. ; Vindobana (s), China, &c. ; and Australia (s), Liverpool, &c. Yesterday :—Mecca (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Altmore left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Peninsular and Vindobona left the dock on Saturday.

FAIR.—The annual Peershah Nawaz Ali Fair will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at Mungulwady, Girgaum Road.

A MISSING SON.—Sarja, a woman, residing at Foras Road, has made a report to the police, that her son, named Vishnoo Appa, aged eight years, left home at 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, and has not since returned.

A DISHONEST BRAHMIN.—Vinayek Sadanund, residing at Girgaum Road, has made a reported to the police, that a Brahmin, named Gopal Luximan, who was residing with him, has absconded after stealing Rs. 108, belonging to the complainant.

REQUIEM MASS AT DABUL CHURCH.—To-morrow (Tuesday), being the anniversary of Josephina Nunes de Souza, the dearly loved wife of Mr. J. C. de Souza, of the *Bombay Gazette*, a *Requiem Mass* will be offered at the above church, for the repose of her soul, at 7 a.m. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

SERIOUS RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE—Mirmadattally Kadurally, aged fifty years, residing at Ripon Road, was, at 8 a.m., on Friday last, carrying a bag of oats on his head to Ally bin Oomer's stable, when he carelessly allowed the bag to roll off his head, on to his back, injuring his spine severely. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A YOUNG MARWAREE MISSING.—Wamna Khiva, a Marwaree, residing at Girgaum Road, reported to the police, on Friday, at midnight, that his son, named Warla Wamna, aged fourteen years, left home, at 8 p.m., on that day, to collect money from customers at Null Bazaar, and has not since returned. The lad, when last seen, was wearing ornaments, valued at Rs. 50. It was subsequently ascertained from inquiries made by the police, that the lad did not go to his customers.

ENHANCED FEES.—The secretaries of the Bombay University Union have received the following reply from the University Registrar, with reference to their letter of the 15th August last, asking the Syndicate not to take enhanced fees this year :—" With reference to your letter of the 15th August, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to state that the regulations regarding the enhancement of fees passed by the Senate have been sanctioned by Government, and are therefore now in force."

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Overture	La part Du Diable ... Auber
New Dance	The Choralstha ... E Scott
Song	Adieu Marie (Euphonion Solo) ... Stephen Adam
Valse	Au choir De Lune ... Pizzi
Selection	The Bohemian Girl ... By Balfe
Polka	Fun of the Fair ... Aigrette

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme this evening :—

March	Des Mosquetaires ... G. St. Gorge
Village Festival	W. O'Keefe
Valse	The Guard ... Godfrey
Paraphrase	Home, Sweet Home ... Nobi
Selection	Prince Methusalem ... Strauss
Galop	Iris ... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The B. V. R. Band will also play at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday next, by moonlight.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE REV. FATHER THOME JOAO FERREIRA.—To-day being the first anniversary of the death of the lamented Rev. Father Thome Joao Ferreira, Vicar of Manori, a large crowd of visitors is expected to repair thither. For the convenience of the visitors a special service of carts and boats has been engaged by his nephew, Mr. Paul Ferreira, who has also with commendable foresight made every necessary provision to render the voyage, as free from any unpleasantness as possible. Special arrangements have also been made at the church appropriate to the occasion.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Miss E. S. Smith and Miss L. Brown were the only successful students of the Grant Medical College, out of six lady-pupils, who went in for their final examination as medical practitioners, the former carrying off the Viceroy's gold medal. This young lady kept the first place throughout her course of studies, obtaining scholarships ; and having passed her final examination in a creditable manner, has been awarded the Viceroy's gold medal. The examination commenced on the 5th of September last, and was concluded on the 10th. Miss L. Brown, we hear, is to be attached to an up-country mission work. Both these girls are to be congratulated on their success in an honourable career.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police, Court on Saturday last, a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ahmed Ebrahim, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two copper *handas*, valued at Rs. 90, the property of Mahomed Hoosein bin Meya Jawoodin, residing at Cammateepoora. During the Mohurrum festival in July last the complainant lent two copper *handas* to the accused on condition that he should return them after the festival was over. The accused, instead of returning the pots to the complainant, pledged them with two Marwarees. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jaseema, a woman, aged fifty years. About sixteen or seventeen days ago the deceased and other labourers were engaged in a godown, situate at Khadak, and while the deceased was standing at the foot of the staircase in the godown, a bale of waste paper, which was rolled down the staircase by the labourers, struck the deceased and knocked her against a box, causing injuries to the left side of her forehead. She was taken home, where on the 18th she was attacked with tetanus and her jaws were locked up. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasm increased in severity and she died on Friday midnight. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

FATALLY CRUSHED BY A RAILWAY WAGON.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Sohabai, aged twelve years, the daughter of one Ebrahim Samsoodin. On the 17th instant, at 7 a.m., the deceased in company of a neighbour went in search of work at Wari Bunder Goods Shed. In the afternoon the deceased was seated on a railway line, picking up some bones which were lying under a waggon at the Wari Bunder Goods Shed when the waggon, under which she was sitting, suddenly moved on by some other waggons striking against it, and the deceased was knocked down, and the waggon passed over her, completely crushing her left leg. She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured leg was amputated, and she was progressing favourably until the 19th instant, when fever set in and subsequently gangrene came on, and she died at 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further evidence.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund was held, on Friday night, at the Association's room, Medows Street.

Half-a-dozen propositions, proposing Messrs. Bedford, George, Karrigan, Sealy, Traill, and Nimmo, respectively, having been rejected, Mr. Spilling was voted to the chair. Fifty members were present at the meeting, and the chairman asked them if it was their pleasure to confirm the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting. There was some difference of opinion as to the accuracy of the minutes. Mr. Bedford, chairman of the last meeting, had published the minutes of the proceedings. The secretary and the trustees of the fund differed from Mr. Bedford, and questioned the accuracy of the minutes published by him. The minutes published by Mr. Bedford and those published by the trustees were the same as far as the twelfth paragraph, but the difference was as follows :—

Mr. Bedford's minutes were : 13.—Mr. Sealy and Mr. George protested against the chairman's ruling that Mr. Sealy was not qualified to vote, under Rules 17 and 51, and Mr. George drew the chairman's attention to a similar objection he took at the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association against members being allowed to vote who were not duly qualified members. He stated, moreover, that at that time two-thirds of the councillors, including the chairman of the present meeting, were in arrears with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. No notice whatever was taken to his objection, although the chairman of that meeting promised that everything he had stated would have careful consideration. 14.—The chairman said that the Association meeting had nothing whatever to do with the present Death Benefit meeting. He was not present at the Association meeting and was not responsible for what has occurred, but he was responsible that the present meeting should be conducted according to the rules. 15.—Mr. Sealy and Mr. George declined to obey the ruling of the chairman, and as order could not be restored, the meeting was adjourned to a date to be fixed by the trustees. In the minutes as revised by the trustees it was stated :—13.—The proceedings of the Death Benefit Fund, which appeared in the last issue of the *Advocate*, dated 30th August, 1893, re the adjourned special general meeting held in the Rooms of the Association on the 22nd August, 1893, from para. 13, are incorrect inasmuch as the minutes revised by the trustees as to what actually took place were not published ; but only the copy prepared by the chairman (Mr. Bedford) without informing the Trustees that this had been done. 14.—Mr. George *did not protest* against the chairman's ruling, but *drew his* attention to a similar objection Mr. George took at the annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association held in November, 1892, against members being allowed to vote who were not duly qualified members under the rule. Moreover at that time two-thirds of the councillors including our chairman (Mr. Bedford) of the present meeting, were in arrears with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association. No notice whatever was taken to his objection, although the chairman of that meeting promised that everything Mr. George had stated would have careful consideration. 15.—Mr. George *did not decline* to obey the ruling of the chairman, but proposed an adjournment of the meeting, if the chairman had decided not to allow Mr. Sealy and other members present, in a like position (*viz.*, arrears more than sixty days) to vote, and on this proposal two-thirds of the members rose and left the room ; subsequently the chairman (Mr. Bedford) intimated the adjournment, to adate to be fixed by the trustees. 16.—Mr. Myer said he deprecated the spirit in which some of the members had attended the meeting, which seriously affected the harmonious working of the Death Benefit Fund with the Association. With regard to the disqualification of certain of the members present, at the meeting, Mr. Myer also referred to the proceedings of the last annual meeting, when he asked that a scrutiny be taken of the votes, when he was also told by the chairman of that meeting that the matter would be dealt with by the Standing Committee, when appointed, but this was never done. 17.—The proceedings, as now published, could be verified by the majority of members present at the meeting of the 22nd August, 1893.

The chairman, having ruled the proceedings of the meeting held on the 5th July, put the proposition whether the minutes should be confirmed.

Mr. Bedford asked if confirming the minutes meant confirming the alteration of the third rule.

The chairman said he thought so.

A member desiring to know how the rule stood as altered

The chairman read the rule, which originally stood thus : " The fund shall be open for the admission of members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India only." And it was altered as follows : All persons who are eligible to become members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India shall be eligible for admission to membership of the fund ; and no person, otherwise qualified for admission, shall be ineligible only by reason of not being a member of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

The proposition, then being put put to vote, was carried by 38 votes to 9.

Mr. Bedford claimed " proxy," and the scrutineers reported that there were 91 votes against and 54 in favour of the proposition.

The chairman was going to declare the result when Mr. W. George said that several ladies were suffering in health, and it was hardly reasonable to expect them to be present at the meeting at such a late hour in the night (ten o'clock). He, therefore, asked if the ladies' votes should not be taken by proxy.

Almost all the members agreed with Mr. George's views. The chairman also agreed, but said, that he had no power under the rules to allow members, residing in Bombay, to vote by "proxy."

The chairman then declared that, according to the votes by "proxy" and "show of hands" the proposition for confirming the minutes was lost by a majority of eight ; 92 being in favour and 100 against the motion.

On the motion of Mr. Bedford a vote of thanks was given to the chair, which terminated the proceedings.

ROVERS' ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THIS evening the Rovers' Football Club will inaugurate their fourth annual tournament by playing off their tie with the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The competition in previous years has proved most interesting and successful, and from the entries received promises to be equally interesting on this occasion. Association football has made vast strides since the Rovers instituted their tournament, and now many of the military teams play really first-class football without the rough element, which at one time marred their play. The feature of this year's competition is the number of Bombay teams entered, no fewer than five local teams competing, and it is to be hoped one of them will succeed in winning the cup, and keep it in Bombay. Worcester, the winners for three successive years, have not entered this year, owing to their team being broken up through some of the players having gone home, and unfortunately through regimental duties interfering. The Durham Light Infantry will be unable to compete the Lancashire Fusiliers, thus securing a bye in the first round.

The Rovers' opponents this evening, are almost all players who have at one time or another played for the Rovers. They understand the game throughly and as they have been practising and training consistently, they ought to give a good account of themselves. The Rovers committee have had some difficulty in getting a team together, four places having to be filled at the last moment for various reasons. Watson and Sharp have taken the field again, and two new players the Rovers have unearthed, Eastwood and Langton, will be tried, and with Levick, their crack right winger, fit again, they will be hard to beat. Want of practice together and schooling will, however, tell against them. Six of the Rovers team to-day played for them four years ago in the first tournament. It is to be regretted the Cooperage ground is not obtainable, a good pitch, however, has been selected at Marine Lines. The kick-off takes place at 4-40 prompt. The following are the teams :—

Rovers.		Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
H S Watson	Goal	J J Rodgers
L G McFarlane	Backs.	W H Jackson
J Langton		J A Brandsson
T De G Derry (capt)	½ Backs	N Catchpole
C Brown		J S Kirkbride
A R Sharp		P W Jackson
P F Levick	Forwards	H O Coates
A Simpson		T Reed
J Eastwood		A Chudwick
J Allan		J Thomson
A Brown		F Hogan, capt

Colours : Rovers—white shirt with blue star and blue knickers. B. V. A.—All white with red and blue badge. Referee, Mr. F. W. Shaw.

COVENANTED Officers of the Forest Department will be glad to learn that the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the extension to them of the more favourable Public Works pension rules. The India Office has taken seven years to arrive at this conclusion, but fortunately no one is any the worse for the delay.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TOUR.

THERE were four days of excellent cricket witnessed at at Indore and Mhow last week, the occasion being the visit of the Parsees' Boronet Club from Bombay to try conclusions with the combined teams of these two Central India stations. The result was so successful as to lead to the hope that in future years the experiment may be repeated on a larger scale, till something corresponding to English County cricket gets itself established in India. The only drawback was that owing to the excellence of the wickets provided by Surgeon-Major Peterkin, and Captain Aitken respectively, the scoring was too high to admit of either match being compressed into the two days allotted to it, and no definite conclusion was therefore arrived at.

The visitors' team included such well known players as Gagrat, Mistry, and Writer, and the two first fully maintained their reputations, but, taken all through, the home team were probably a little stronger in batting than their opponents, though weaker in the attack, and not so reliable in the field.

The first match was played at Indore on as good a turf wicket as ever was seen in India. The Parsees won the toss, and naturally decided to bat. The first four wickets fell for 45, but the partnership of Raja and Mistry, the latter of whom played a really fine innings, yielded nearly 200 runs, and this proved more than three-quarters of the total ; for when once these batsmen had been dismissed, Captain Newnham disposed of the rest at small expense. The chief feature of the Indore innings was an excellent 61 by Dr. Peterkin, while Mr. Cholmondeley, Captain Newnham, and Mr. Ross also contributed useful scores. The second venture of the Parsees was not so successful as the first, and with seven wickets down for 93, they closed the innings. What might have been the result had there been time to play it out, it is impossible to say, but when stumps were drawn Captain Aitken and Captain Newnham were both cheerily hitting, and looked like stopping in a life-time.

The match at Mhow, which occupied the next two days, proved in many respects very similar to that at Indore. The visitors again won the toss, and again Mistry played an excellent, though on this occasion not faultless, innings, well supported by Ayrton and Gagrat. There was more level scoring in the Mhow team, who, in spite of having to begin their innings at the end of a long day's fielding, again approached within about the same distance of their opponents. The Parsees once more closed their second innings, but again failed to make any appreciable breach in the ranks of the home team, Captain Aitken and Mr. Leach both playing with evident relish ; and so the second match too was drawn. It is a pity that there was not more time to play, so that at least one match might have been brought to a conclusion, but as things turned out, each side left off happy in the conviction that only a matter of some two hours stood between themselves and a very creditable victory.

Appended are the scores :—

INDORE C. C. *vs.* PARSEE BARONET C. C.
Played at Indore.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr B D Gagrat, b Hancock	24	c Bannerman, b Newnham	4
Mr N Mehta, b Hancock	0	b Newnham	14
Mr R B Ayrton, b Hancock	2	b Bannerman	22
Mr D N Writer, b Leach,	14	c Sub, b Hancock	5
Mr D M Raja, c Peterkin, b Aitken	62	c and b Newnham	12
Mr K M Mistry, c Bannerman, b Newnham	123	b Bannerman	0
Mr R M Reporter, b Newnham	11	not out	21
Mr B R Mistry, b Newnham	0	b Hancock	12
Mr N K Brucha, c and b Newnham	10		
Mr A D Vatcha, not out	6	did not bat	
Mr N P Punthaki, b Newnham	0		
Extras	11	Extras	3
Total	263	Total	93

INDORE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E C Cholmondeley, b Gagrat	25	l-b-w b Mistry	4
Mr W W Chitty, b Gagrat	14	did not bat	
Mr G Hancock, b Gagrat	4		
Capt Aitken, b Gagrat	0	not out	20
Mr E A Leach, b Gagrat	10	did not bat	
Capt Newnham, b K M Mistry	31	not out	23
Mr Bannerman, b Gagrat	0		
Surgeon-Major Mosse, b Gagrat	0	did not bat	
Surgn-Maj Peterkin, b Mistry, b Raja	61		
Mr Ross, not out	31	b Mistry	5
Mr Mander, b K M Mistry	3	did not bat	
Extras	10	Extras	7
Total	189	Total	59

INDORE C. C. *vs.* PARSEES C. C.
Played at Mhow.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr B D Gagrat, c and b Hancock	24	c Moss b Newnham	48
Mr N S Mehta, b Hancock	0	c Newnham, b Hancock	0
Mr R B Ayrton, not out	67	b Hancock	1
Mr D N Writer, c Aitken, b Newnham	5	l-b-w b Mewnham	9
Mr D M Raja, c Hancock, b Newnham	2	not out	49
Mr K M Mistry, b Newnham	80	b Aitken	20
Mr R M Reporter, b Newnham	3	c Hancock, b leach,	1
Mr B R Mistry, b Newnham	3	c Chitty b Leach	0
Mr N K Bharucha, c and b Hancock	2	b Hancock	4
Mr A D Vatcha, l-b-w b Newnham	0	not out	13
Mr N P Punthaki, b Hancock	6	did not bat	
Extras	20	Extras	9
Total	211	Total	154

INDORE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr E C Cholmondeley, b Mistry	23	l-b-w c Gagrat	1
Mr W W Chitty, b Gagrat	3	did not bat	
Mr E A Leach, run out	4	not out	45
Capt Aitken, b Mistry	9	not out	18
Capt Newnham, c Mistry, b Writer	23	b Gagrat	5
Mr G Hancock, b Mistry	1		
Surgn-Major Peterkin, b Mistry	0	did not bat	
Mr Bannerman l-b-w, b Mistry	26		
Surgn-Major Moss, b Mistry	16		
Mr C Jones l-b-w, b Mistry	15	b Mistry	1
Mr Pocock, not out	0	did not bat	
Extras	13	Extras	9
Total	136	Total	86

THE STAMP ACT.

AT the Legislative Council, on Thursday morning, Sir D. Barbour, in introducing a Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, said :—It is proposed to amend the Act in two respects—(1) with reference to policies of sea insurance, and (2) with reference to the rate of duty chargeable on sale certificates. Under the law at present a policy of sea insurance is chargeable with stamp duty at the rate of four annas when the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and with four annas additional for any further sum of Rs. 1,000 or fraction of Rs. 1,000. It has been represented that the rates of duty chargeable in India are in excess of those the United Kingdom, and that, consequently, a good deal of sea insurance business which used to be transacted in India has been transferred to other countries. The Government of India think the rates ought to be reduced, and the object of the present Bill is to assimilate, as far as may be, the stamp law of India, respecting policies of sea insurance, to that prevailing in the United Kingdom. It is proposed in future to divide policies into two classes : the first to include policies made for or upon in voyage, and the duty in such cases will be one anna where the premium does not exceed the rate of one-eighth per cent. on the amount insured : in any other case the rate will be two annas per Rs. 1,000, or fraction of Rs. 1,000 insured. The second class includes policies made for a time, and the rate will be three annas for Rs. 1,000, or fraction of Rs. 1,000 insured when the policy is made for a time not exceeding 6 months, and six annas when the policy is made for a time exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months. Certain provisions of the English law are also made applicable to India, such as that a contract for sea insurance must be expressed in a policy of sea insurance that no policy of sea insurance shall be made for a term exceeding 12 months, and that a policy of sea insurance must contain certain particulars. The second amendment of the law is merely intended to settle a conflict of opinion which has arisen with reference to the rate of stamp duty chargeable on a sale certificate under certain conditions. It has been held that the rate of such duty should be calculated with reference to the amount of purchase money. Other authorities hold that it should be calculated with reference to the amount of purchase money, *plus* the amount of the incumbrance on the property sold. It will now be placed beyond doubt that the stamp duty is to be calculated on the amount of the purchase money, and not on the amount of the purchase money *plus* the amount of the incum

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SARRIE DOPATTAS, AND EMBROIDERED SATIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmeshwardass, of Cawnpore—

H C C 114	261-63, 267-69, 271-73	9 cases each 100 sarrie Dopattas	50" by 90" excluding fringes.
H P V	1458	1 " 3 tins 37 ps. embroidered satin	17½ inches.
	1461	1 " 3 " 36 " " " "	
	1451	1 " 3 " 36 " " " "	
	1452	1 " 3 " 36 "	gold brocade flowered satin, 16½ inches.
	1457	1 " 3 " 36 "	embroidered satin 16½ inches.
	1463	1 " 3 " 36 " " " "	
H C C 148	230-244, 255, 64, 270, 274	6 "	each 100 sarrie Dopattas 50" by 90," excluding fringes.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 folding-harmonium.
1 D. B. hammerless 12-bore top lever gun in case.
2 single-barrel muzzle-loading guns.
6 batteries and 3 jars of solution.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of marble top tables and tea-poys, single cots and chest of drawers, water-proof coat, English rug, air gun, revolver, drawing instruments, &c.
The property of an officer, consisting of riding boots and trees, gram box, &c.
By order of Messrs. Sorabshah and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Perozshaw Dhunjibhoy—
5 cases pan-washers.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolcadar Allibhoy—
1 case John Mitchell's steel-pens.
73 reams creamlaid foolscap.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable dog-cart.
The property of a deceased officer—
1 English 4-wheeled dog-cart or shooting phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Woodlands," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture of the latest design and good workmanship, best plateglass, crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking board, etc., a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, real saturna, old flower vases and jars, firstrate lamps by Hinks, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-made victoria, choice garden plants, &c., the property of Henry Solomon, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd November, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, in the compound of Messrs Scott and Co's Stables—
A number of handsome and first class new and second-hand victorias, vis-a-vis, landaus, broughams, mael phaetons, office shigrams, dog carts, etc.
The carriages will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE-CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder, two bone-crushers and a distintegretor, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanised sheets, &c.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the old Resident Surgeon's bungalow, in the compound of the European General Hospital, opposite to Mr. Varjeevandas Madowdass's house, at Frere Road, Fort, the superb household furniture, designed and executed to order by "John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites for drawing, dining and bed rooms, of the best make and workmanship, covered in all sorts of the best and finest quality of silk tapestry and fabrics of the very richest, superb and most elegant electroplated wares, a very handsome China and porcelain ware of rich quality, and nice large handsome carpet, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, with handsome silk and lace shades, a handsome strong English-built landau suitable for single or pair by "Kinross," a handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, one well-bred chestnut waler horse, very fast and showy, one handsome strong bay waler cob, fast and showy, both going in double and single harness, one pair of very handsome high bred grey Arab horses, 14-2½ high, 5 years old, goes well in single and double harness, sets of patent leather single and double harness, 1 Buffalow, with calf, a large Rangoon teakwood corrugated iron shed, &c., &c., the property of Mr. HORMASJI NUSSERWANJI VAKEEL, owing to his family returning to Hyderabad.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view six days before the sale.
The property of another gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built mael phaeton, by Win dower, of Longacree, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instsucted to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Sicdar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, the remaining furniture of the Oriental Bank, consisting of tables, chairs, screens cupboards, copying press, shelves, a large cupboard, size Chubb's patent fire-proof safe, a large Milner's fire-resisting holdfast safe on stand, 2 iron fire-proof safes on stand, punkhas, &c.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case bleached yarn.
1 " satin checks and stripes.
1 " white brocades.
2 " coloured scarves.
1 " green cambrics.
1 " coloured book-muslin.

On account and at the risk of the inlestor, Rumpratab Sivnarayen—

R A 4682—709—1	bale	green cambrics,	20 by 26 yards.
R A 4670—719—1	"	orange do.	19 by 25 "
R A 4792—120—1	"	colored jaconets,	39 by 18 yards.
R A 4793—108—1	"	do.	44 by 18 "

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, and the following days, at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel :—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of anvils, augers, axes, barrow wheels, bellows, iron buckets, empty casks, tin cans, clocks, canvas hose pipes, old furniture, empty petroleum casks, cast-iron fire bars, portable forges, old files, packing planks, French polish, broken glass, hammers, iron scrap, India-rubber scrap, hydraulic jacks, jim crows, leather scrap, lamps, locks, planes, steel scrap, spring balances, steel tyres, timber teak scrap, iron tanks, lorry wheels, galvanized iron wire for fencing, copal varnish, horse hairs, rails ordinary, diving bell complete, and miscellaneous other articles.
The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods re-moved away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
The goods are now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL SATIN WOOD, EBONY, MAHOGANY, TEAKWOOD, AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 5th of November, at 1, p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "the View," Hornby Villard, Worlee, opposite Mama Hajani, the very valuable and handsome real solid satin wood, ebony, and mahogany teakwood and blackwood French-polished furniture, etc., of the late KHAN BAHADOOR JAMSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY WADIA, late Master Builder and shipwright surveyor to the Port of Bombay, consisting of magnificent satinwood cabinets, ladies' satinwood working tables, China wooden and plaster of Paris figures, very rare pith decoration works and ebony glass cases, silk woven pictures by Thomas Stevens, of Coventry and London, pictures of Bombay views and innumerable other subjects, stuffed butterfly carpets in glass cases, telescope on stand, stereoscope with a few glass views, mechanical music glass case with sceneries, a few rough ostrich feathers, musical box, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments in gold varieties, 1-2-3 lights hanging argand and wall lamps, 6 to 12 lights chandeliers, washing, dressing and dinning tables with and without armolhairs, satin wood, ebony and other wood arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, garden benches, plants and shrubs in tubs and pots, very choice and rare collection of shells of different varieties, etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian work baby long and short frocks, handkerchieves, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion filloselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1893.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

MR. J. CAVANAGH, one of the Oldest Shippers in the Trade, begs to inform the Public of Bombay and Western India, that he will arrive in Bombay about the middle of October, in the S. S. "TIME," with 250 First-class HORSES. Among the lot are a lot of Thoroughbreds, some of the well-known W. P. Horses for Commotion, and other Well-bred Horses. Also a few Well-bred Ponies, Carriage Pairs, &c., &c.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.
We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
BEYNON & CO.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broke Single Harness Horses, and a few firstclass Polo Ponies.

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Sultans, No. 1, per 100	...	3	8	0
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TRICHY'S CIGARS.

Behives, No. 1, per 100	..	2	0	0
Havandhs, 1, "	..	1	12	0
" " 2, "	..	1	10	0
" " 3, "	..	1	8	0

JAVAS.

Javas, No. 1, per 100	2	12	0
" 2, "	...	2	6
" 3, "	...	2	2

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Nobles	...	1	8
Five Minutes	...	1	4

American and English Tobacco Freshly Stocked.
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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said house.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 23, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

LONDON financial quotations, including Consols at 98¼, and Bar Silver at 33⅛d. per oz. were unchanged yesterday; and the price of Silver in New York was also unaltered at 73 cents per oz. demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84¼ dollars. The market rates of discount were again put up in London 1/8 per cent. both on short Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 5-8, and 2¼ per cent., respectively. The Indian Council allotted about half a lakh of extra Bills on Madras, at 1s. 3⅛d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 15-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold for this port. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was quoted at 8s. 6d. per ton. Paris quotations were unchanged at 98⅛ for Rentes; and fcs. 25·17 for Exchange on London.

To-day, about £400,000 in Gold has been paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been further advanced ½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India is advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 3d. per rupee. Stock Exchange quotations are unchanged. Silver in New York is half a cent dearer at 73⅛; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The United States Treasury has bought 100,000 ounces of the metal to-day, at 73·40 cents per oz.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42s. 9d. per 416 lbs. cif, shipment to Dunkirk this and for next month. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,560,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. 4 11-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting Bengals and Coconadas, which were 1-16d., and Tinnevelly's which were ⅛d. higher. American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 19-32d. for October deliveries, and 4 5-8d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

To-day, however, American Arrivals have receded 3-32d. in all positions, spot quotations being unchanged. The market closed easier this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having been 6,000 bales. The day's Imports are 500 bales. The Manchester Market remains strong.

A large increase in the volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool took place on the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been greater, by 39,000 bales, than in the week preceding, at 99,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats), while the amount forwarded to consumers was 16,000 bales larger, at 73,000 bales. The Imports were 12,000 bales more, at 39,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 40,000 bales during the week; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 223,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier by 183,000 bales, than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 180,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 3,000 bales more in sight; the figures for the supply of Cotton for all Europe now showing a falling off in the total supply of 330,000 bales compared with 1892, and of 167,000 bales as against 1891; and in the case of Surats an increase of 33,000 bales, and a decrease of 93,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it ruled a week ago, but Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb higher; the former having been ⅛d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, thought 1-16d. per lb. lower than in 1891.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday, at 8 9-16 cents; January Futures being two points down, at 8·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales, and the week's total was less than in both the two preceding years, the falling off this season being 4,000 bales, and 662,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day, a decline of 1-8 cent has taken place in the spot price in New York, at 8 7-16 cents; and Futures, for January, are 12 points lower, at 8·30 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 50,000 bales going against 34,000 bales last year, and 49,000 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight is 1,430,000 bales, compared with 1,070,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	283,000	273,000	373,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	82,000	99,000	116,000
" " Continent	105,000	54,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,111,000	1,115,000	1,773,000
" exports to U. K. do.	241,000	337,000	483,000
" " to Continent do.	291,000	174,000	250,000
" Stock in the Ports	740,000	849,000	1,053,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,650,000	2,980,350	2,816,580
" " Surats	151,000	121,000	247,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	896,000	1,029,000	622,760
" London	11,000	9,000	12,000
American Afloat	120,000	193,000	275,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	947,000	1,233,000	919,760
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.	4⅜d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	3 9-16d.	3 15-16d.
Differences	⅜d.	⅛d.	13-16d.

Although very little has been doing for export in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the feeling has remained quiet at previous rates, a considerable business has been done for local spinners' account, the purchases by the Mills summing up about 2,300 bales, consisting of 450 Julgaum, at Rs. 179; 400 Wudwan, at Rs. 201-4; 350 Sheagaum, at Rs. 194-5; 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 201; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 175; Mulkapur, at Rs. 180; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 186; Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 209; and Khangaum, at Rs. 182; shippers having bought only 200 Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 205 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, business for export having been small in the former, and moderate in the latter; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,066	bales.
Wheat	11,805	cwts.
Linseed	2,645	"
Rapeseed	2,836	"
Gingelly	2,066	"
Poppyseed	851	"
Groundnuts	943	"
Castorseed	2,195	"
Rice	3,628	"

FREIGHTS are quiet; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's closing rates, say 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits for October delivery; 1s. 3 11-32d. for November, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for next year; but, as usual on mail-day, a very limited business only is reported either way. Calcutta is open to-day, and quotations from there come the same as those ruling here for Bank Paper, though 1-32d. higher for Credits; and we closed quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·61	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened slightly easier at 105¼ for Fours for cash; 105 1-8 to 3-16 for this month's settlement; and 105 to 105 1-16 for the November account; but the market has remained firm throughout the day at these rates, which we also quote at closing. 98¼ has been the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES are neglected, but nominally unchanged in value, the only changes in Mill Scrip to-day being an advance of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ higher, at Rs. 1,142½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BURNS.—BLENCOWE—Sept 27, at St Helen's Folksworth, Hunts, Robert S Burns, I P D, of Akota, second son of J H Burns, Retired I C S, to Amelia Louisa Bathurst Blencowe, eldest daughter of the Rev T H Blencowe, Rector of Folksworth, Hunts.
JENKINS.—SOUTHEY—Sept 28, at St Leonard's, Streatham, Thomas Lowren Jenkins, of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, and Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, to Bertha Wilson Southey, youngest daughter of the late Captain Herbert Southey, R N.
MARSHALL.—NORMAN—Oct 3, at All Saint's Upper Norwood, Arthur Herbert Marshall, of Streatham, to Fanny Henrietta Louise, daughter of G L Norman, niece of the late the Hon J P Norman, Chief Justice of Bengal
MORRIS.—SELDON—Oct 3, at St Luke's, West Norwood, Charles Arthur Morris, M A, Cantab, F R C S, son of the late F W Morris, M C S, to Ethel, seventh daughter of the late S Seldon, C B, H M Customs, and of Mrs Seldon, West Norwood.

DEATHS.

MAYNE—Sept 28, at 26, Victoria-road, Kensington, W Mary Margaret Charlotte, widow of T L Mayne, Colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards, and daughter of the late Gen W F Forster, K H Military Secretary to H R H the Duke of Cambridge.
PRINSEP—Sept 27, at Nairn, Christina Muriel, third daughter of J H Prinsep, late Bengal Civil Service aged 24.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—October 13, at Charlotte Villa, Murree, the wife of A Maxwell Carter, Salt Revenue, of a daughter.
JONES—October 17, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev U S Grant Jones, American Presbyterian Mission, of a son.
KELLIE—October 15, at Mhow the wife of Major J Kellie, R E, of a son.
LYON—October 14, at Darjeeling, the wife of Percy C Lyon, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
WEATHERALL—October 17, at Purnea, the wife of Vivian E Weatherall, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KENNEDY—October 12, at Rajpura, of whooping cough, Marjorie, infant daughter of T J Kennedy, Bengal Civil Service.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1893.

THE mail brought the text of the Treaty and Convention between France and Siam. They are remarkable documents in their way, much of the kind which the wolf would dictate, if he knew how, and a sheep would obediently sign when ordered. The first article, only a very little one, gives away by a scratch of the pen fifty thousand square miles of territory :—"The Siamese Government renounces all pretension to the whole of the territory on the left bank of the Mekong and to the islands in the river." That is sweeping enough at first sight, but inasmuch as the navigation of the ceded river would not be of any great use without power to erect works at will on the right bank as well on the left, the case is provided for very amply in article six, which provides that "As the development of the navigation of the Mekong may render necessary certain works on the right bank or the establishment of railway stations for boats, and wood and coal depots, the Siamese Government binds itself to give, on the request of the French Government, all the necessary facilities for this purpose." There is no limit to the demands of the French, and the liabilities of the Siamese Government, under this article. Works on the banks, stations, docks, and quays, stores of wood and coal cannot be left to take care of themselves, and as no armed force of Siamese, military or police, can be kept on the right bank or within fifteen miles of it, it is sufficiently obvious that the French must have their own guards on that side of the river, to protect valuable property. The Siamese can no longer put even a police galley on the Mekong or on the Great Lake [illegible] ries. Article two makes that detail clear :—"The Siamese Government undertakes not to place or navigate any armed boats or vessels on the waters of the great Tale-Sap Lake, or the Mekong, or their tributaries, situated in the territories indicated in article three"—that is, the provinces of Battamgong and Siemreap, or within the fifteen mile radius of the Mekong. In those territories no fortified fort or military establishment shall be maintained, and the police service will be carried on by the local authorities with the contingent forces strictly necessary, but no soldiers, regular or irregular, will be allowed. French citizens and dependents enjoying the French Protectorate may travel freely and carry on business in those territories provided with a pass from the French authorities. Reciprocity will be accorded on the left bank of the Mekong to the inhabitants of the zones specified—not to all Siamese subjects. The effect of this distinction will be that the inhabitants of the "zone" specified will insensibly come to consider themselves differentiated from other Siamese and in a sense French subjects.

The fifth article opens the door, or rather leaves the door open, to a re-consideration of all things, including those which may have been overlooked when this elastic treaty was presented for signature. It specifies that "the Siamese Government binds itself to open negotiations with the French Government within six months with a view to regulating the customs and commercial system in the territories mentioned in article three, and the revision of the Treaty of 1856. Until the conclusion of that agreement no customs duties shall be established in the zone referred to in the third article. Reciprocity will continue to be given to the products of the said zone." The eighth article reserves to the French Government the right of establishing Consulates "where it shall think proper, in the interests of its citizens, subjects, or dependents, and particularly at Khorat and at Muang Nam. The Siamese will grant the sites necessary for erection of the said consulates." The ninth article provides that in case of difficulties the French text of the Treaty will be the sole authority. The tenth and last article specifies that "the present treaty must be ratified within four months from the date of the signature." That is to say the ratification must be effected in January next. Two months before the period fixed for the opening of negociations to regulate the customs and commercial system of the huge neutralized zone, within what is left of the Siamese Kingdom. But the Convention annexed to the treaty appears to have been regarded by the Siamese Government and by the foreign residents in Bangkok as even more arbitrary and oppressive than that curious document itself. Prince Dewongwongse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, only affixed his signature to the Convention after handing to M. Le Myre de Vilers an energetic protest in the name of his Government. The Convention consists of six articles, the first of which, with offensive brusqueness, sets forth that "the Siamese military forts established on the left bank of the Mekong, and on the island in the river, must be evacuated within a month from the date of the signing of the present Convention. Those situated in the provinces of Angko and Battambang or on the right bank of the river within fifteen miles thereof, must be evacuated at the same time, and the fortifications razed." The immediate evacuation and razing to the ground of the military stations, in the two provinces and in the zone on the right bank of the Mekong, and the removal of all the military, regular or irregular, the only police or public force in the region, must eventually disorganise the administration, such as it is, and reduce the whole region to anarchy. This contingency may compel the French on the left bank of the river, much against their will, to assume the burden and responsibility of restoring order on the further bank, charging themselves with the thankless task of administering that long expanse of territory, to say nothing of the two large and fertile provinces. It is not easy to see by what other means the zones in question can be tranquillised and kept so, for the Siamese Government are strictly prohibited from strengthening the hands of the local authority with even a single irregular soldier. A harder condition, and one even more difficult for a Government with any sense of dignity to subscribe, is that which insists that "the authors of the incidents of Tong-Kieng (the slaying of Captain Grosgurin and the Laotian Militia forming his escort) and of Kammon (in which Captain Thoreuse was captured) will be judged by the Siamese authorities." This is sufficiently harsh and peremptory, but what follows is arrogant and overbearing :—"A representative of France will be present at the trial, and will see that the sentences pronounced are carried out. The French Government reserves the right of judging whether the penalties are sufficient and if necessary of demanding a fresh trial before a mixed tribunal, the composition of which it will itself determine." It would have been far simpler and less humiliating to demand that the Mandarins concerned should be handed over to the French authorities to be dealt with as might seem good to them. It is a refinement of civilization to compel a Government to punish its own officials for endeavouring to maintain its authority in territory over which for sixty years it had claimed and exercised sovereignty.

The next article is not open to objection; it stipulates reasonably enough that "the Siamese Government will deliver up to the French Minister at Bangkok, or to the French authorities on the frontier, all French subjects, whether Annamites, Cambodians, or Laotians of the left bank now detained for any cause whatever. It will throw no obstacle in the way of the return to the left bank of the former inhabitants of that region." Whether this latter stipulation will restore any considerable number of Laotian or Annamite exiles to their homes may be doubted, but it was a reasonable stipulation that no French subject should be kept in captivity in Bangkok. The next article is of a similar character. It provides that the Laotian official, captured with Captain Grosgurin, shall be taken with his suite to the French Legation by a delegate of the Siamese Foreign Office, and also the French arms and the flag seized by the Siamese authorities—the same "authorities" who are to be put on their trial under the circumstances just mentioned. The last article of the Convention is not less ominous of future trouble, and is perhaps even more suggestive of the *arrière-pensée* than the most disquieting of the articles of the Treaty itself. Like the usurer who recounts the securities he holds and states his intention to enforce his rights according to law. This concluding article more than hints that the law is clear, and will allow matters to be carried [illegible] The French Government very fairly agreed :—"[illegible] Chantaboon until the [illegible] will continue to occupy it [illegible] Convention, and execution of the present [illegible] complete and pacific [illegible] particularly until the col[illegible] Siam [illegible] both on the left bank of the Mekong, and on the islands in the river, as well as in the provinces of Battambong and Siam-Reap, and within fifteen miles of the right bank of the Mekong." Any little contretemps, any disturbance of the peace consequent on the withdrawal of the military and the razing to the ground every post or station throughout those wide territories, may entail a prolonged, possibly a perpetual, occupation of the Chantaboon river and town, and all their appendices. This opens a long vista of negotiations of which no Siamese statesmen living can hope to see a satisfactory end. Unfortunately, even if the withdrawal of the military prop from the civil administration do involve the simultaneous fall of the latter, the troubles of the Siamese Government will be by no means at an end. It will be necessary between this and March next to open negotiations to regulate the complicated details of the fiscal and commercial systems to be established throughout the extended zones, which are to be henceforth only half Siamese and more or less half French as the Quai d'Orsay may prefer. The negotiations on difficult and delicate subject will be complicated by the simultaneous discussion of the revision of the Treaty of 1856, that is going back very far, and can scarcely be regarded as favourable to Siam's ancient treaty rights So far we hear nothing that directly affects British interests. The discussions going on in Paris between Lord Dufferin and M. Develle have reference to quite other matters than the new Siamese boundaries on the lower Mekong the pourparlers are confined chiefly to the establishment of a buffer State in the north, to separate British from French possessions. It is satisfactory to know that the interests of the Indian Empire on that side are in such able hands.

MR. THOMAS ALLEN REED, the well-known shorthand writer, has been engaged to take the official notes of the Opium Commission. He will be assisted by his son, Mr. Allen Reed. They left London in the Kaiser-i-Hind, on the 13th instant, and proceed direct to Calcutta. *A propos* of the investigation entrusted to Lord Brassey and his colleagues, writes our London correspondent, we have been furnished with some extraordinary "news." We are gravely assured that the members of the Commission will receive no remuneration for their services except their travelling expenses. Of course they will not. Nobody who is acquainted with the procedure in such cases, expected they would. The Commission, though they are not to be paid princely salaries, must, in the nature of things, run up a rather heavy bill, but, be the amount small or large, it does not, of course, affect the argument of those who here, and on your side, forcibly contend that every penny ought to come out of the pockets of the British public, who through their representatives are responsible for this gratuitous enquiry. It is only fair to those who mistakably, as we think, are clamouring for the abolition of the Opium Trade to say they are as much opposed as any of us to saddling India with any portion of the cost of the most whimsical proceedings of recent time. The first person to publicly protest against the arrangement was Mr. J. G. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Association, who accompanies the Commission as the guide, philosopher, and friend of Messrs. Wilson and Pease. If the Ministry insist upon persevering in the blunder they have made, they cannot say that they were not duly warned. The *Times'* writer on Indian affairs puts the case strongly, perhaps more strongly than is necessary. "We are," he says, "straining the loyalty of the well-intentioned population of India, and we are furnishing a text to any ill-condit

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MATABELE WAR.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CAMPBELL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 20.

Captain Campbell, who lost his leg in the engagement at Indiamus Mountain, has since died. The deceased formerly belonged to the Royal Artillery.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON GOES TO SPEZZIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The British Mediterranean Squadron left Taranto, yesterday, for Spezzia, after the most friendly farewells had been exchanged.

MARSHAL MacMAHON'S OBSEQUIES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The obsequies of Marshal MacMahon take place on Sunday, at the Invalides.

THE RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

The excitement here over the visit of the Russian Officers continues unabated.

They are constantly stopped in their drives through the city and kissed by bourgeois and workmen with frantic effusion.

THE SIAM QUESTION.

Oct. 22.

A section of the French Press is endeavouring to stir up the public against any cession of territory being made for the buffer State between Siam and Burma.

The *Journal des Debats*, however, refuses to join in the campaign, and feels certain that the cession is necessary for the creation of a buffer State.

THE KABUL MISSION AND THE AMIR'S SECOND SON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A Kabul Mission telegram, just received, dated 19th instant, states that the Mission visited the Amir's new fortified palace, and were received by the Amir's second son—an intelligent little boy who has "the royal bearing" inherited from parents—and were most cordially welcomed.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT KABUL SATISFACTORY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Though no announcement can be made for some time to come regarding the nature and scope of the negotiations now going on at Kabul, it is understood that everything is proceeding most satisfactorily up to date.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S MISSION.

Sir Mortimer Durand's departure from Kabul on his return journey is not yet fixed, but the Mission should arrive in India so that the Envoy may be in time to meet the Viceroy before the latter's departure for Burma.

It is reported from Kohat that Mr. Merk, political officer in charge of Kurram Valley, proceeded to the westernmost limits of his charge so as to be able to proceed direct to Kabul in case his presence there should be required in connection with the discussion of the pending Indo-Afghan boundary question.

THE AMIR'S GOOD-WILL.

It is not, however, certain that he will be summoned by Sir Mortimer Durand, for the Amir some weeks ago showed the strongest desire to assist the Government of India in maintaining peace on the Kurram border.

It was on his Highness's suggestion that the Kurram Valley was reoccupied by our troops and the British protection of the Turis is made real instead of nominal as hitherto.

The Amir has of late co-operated in every way to make Mr. Merk's work run smoothly. A special grant will be made to cover the cost of the erection of suitable buildings for the civil officers in charge in the Kurram Valley, the Political Officer's escort being at present accommodated for winter in temporary huts.

ROAD-MAKING IN THE KHAGAN VALLEY.

A company of Sappers now in the Khagan Valley will probably remain there another three weeks aligning the road in the most difficult parts of the route and leaving it in a state which will admit of its easy completion by non-military labour.

The convoys plying up that Valley and over the Babusar Pass have not been molested in any way by the tribes. Rumours of gatherings among Kohistanis occur from time to time, but the 5th Gurkhas have never been obliged to do more than send out patrols. No armed tribesmen, however, have yet been seen. The two mountain guns are now well on their way back from the foot of the Babusar Pass.

THE NEW MILITARY SECRETARY.

It is not unlikely that Lord Elgin will choose as his Military Secretary Lieutenant-Colonel Algernon Durand, who was to have come out with Sir Henry Norman in that capacity.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD RETURNS HOME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

It was decided that Lord William Beresford will not remain with Lord Elgin as Military Secretary.

He gives over the appointment on the day of Lord Lansdowne's departure.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

General Luck reached Khelat on the 19th instant, and leaves for Quetta on the 22nd instant.

The 23rd Pioneers arrived at Chilas on the 5th instant.

The despatch of 300 additional mules to Khagan has been countermanded, as they could not arrive in time to be of use.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Colonel Mellis's tour is settled, and particulars will be published very shortly.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGUDH, Oct. 22.

The examination of Krapashanker, Foujdar, was continued. He corroborated the Police Superintendent's statement that on the 26th he was directed to make notes of local inspections of Dehotsarg. He prepared two papers of notes, one giving the description of different articles found, and the other of various spots visited. The cross-examination for the defence was reserved. The prosecution called Dr. Madhavji Morarji, successor of Dr. Jugjivandas. He deposed to treating three persons hurt in the riots since the 26th August. The cross-examination of this witness was also reserved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	33½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Oct. 20.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	99,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	39,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	806,000	"
" " " Surats	12,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Another week has passed, and we are still in ignorance as to who is to be the new Viceroy. Two or three papers have, within the past twenty-four hours, revived the report that Lord Herschell has been selected, but a burnt child dreads the fire, and after the unjustifiable use made of the Lord Chancellor's name previously, we are all inclined to receive the statement with a certain amount of scepticism. The rumour is accompanied by the old story that Lord Coleridge is to be translated from the Courts to the Woolsack and Sir Charles Russell raised to the bench as Lord Chief Justice of England. There is no doubt a sort of *vraisemblance* in these assertions, but then we heard them months ago, and they did not come true. Moreover, the Temple, though it may be a seat of learning, is not exactly the place where we should look for early information about Ministerial appointments, especially during the Long—the very Long—Vacation. All that I have since heard confirms what I mentioned last week as to Earl Spencer. If the First Lord of the Admiralty, who has just relieved the Earl of Rosebery as Minister in attendance at Balmoral, has already or is about to decline to succeed Lord Lansdowne, it will be against the wishes of his colleagues. Not that he is in anybody's way and has to be got rid of. There have been in times past cases where the secret enemies of a powerful statesman tried to banish him to Calcutta. Was not Palmerston offered the Governor-Generalship of India? Lord Spencer is not unpopular with his brother-Ministers and their desire that he should become Viceroy is due to the conviction that he has in an eminent degree the qualities necessary for the successful discharge of the high functions of ruler of India. There is an impression abroad that Lady Spencer is not anxious even for a few years to surrender her position as one of the recognised leaders of Society; but whether there is any truth in this or not I cannot say. It is rather curious that since yesterday a crop of new names has come up, and is being eagerly canvassed in official circles. Sir Arthur Godley is one. He is in point of ability second to none in the English Civil Service, but it would be creating a novel precedent to transfer a man from the permanent Under-Secretaryship of India to the Viceroyalty. Besides, he has unfortunately indifferent health, and might not care to run the risks of the Indian climate. Another name discussed is that of Sir John Gorst, and it would certainly be heaping coals of fire on the heads of one's enemies if Mr. Gladstone nominated so prominent a Unionist for the post. And what a howl of indignation would arise from the camp of the Bimetallic legions! The Marquis of Lorne who is also believed to be in the running has the same political disqualification as Sir John Lubbock and the perhaps greater defect of being married to a Princess of the Royal Family. The fourth and in some respects the strongest name of the group referred to is that of Sir Edward Grey. Surprising as it may seem when we consider how young he is the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is in some quarters looked upon as a possible not to say probable Viceroy of India. In some affairs of State it is the practice for the party in power to consult with the leaders of the Opposition. At the present moment unless I am misinformed views are being exchanged between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbery with reference to a question the Radicals threaten to raise, viz., the right of the Duke of Edinburgh to draw from England his annuity of £25,000, now that he has become the ruler of a German Duchy. That the Government have taken the Conservative Chiefs into their confidence with reference to the Viceroyalty I am not able to affirm; but I can say that Mr. Balfour has expressed the opinion that in his judgment the Cabinet might make a worse appointment than that of Sir Edward Grey. This is considered to be very much in his favour. Sir Edward Grey is not so young as he looks. He is boyish in appearance, and no one would think that he was in his 40th year. He is sometimes compared to George Curzon, but if he is not quite as brilliant as the ex-Under-Secretary of State for India he has more steadiness. As the Aclands, the Trevelyans, and the Kay-Shuttleworths have good reason to know Mr. Gladstone whatever he may say just now about the bearers of "high-sounding titles" who "sit in a gilded chamber" is a believer in heredity; but Sir Edward Grey if it should happen that he is selected for the exalted position of Viceroy of India will owe his good fortune to his own talents as much as to the fact that he is the son of Sir George Grey, the well-known Minister of his day. To appoint such a youthful statesman to the highest position under the British Crown as it is sometimes erroneously called (for the Premiership is higher) would, however, be even a bolder experiment than the appointment of Sir Henry Norman, whose withdrawal, we learn, the impetuous Bengalee editors are now lamenting when it is too late. If he had been sent to Canada there would not be the same objection, as on the Dominion with its Parliaments and responsible Ministers the Governor-General is in a different position from that of the Viceroy of India. Sir Edward has been married nine years but there are no children; so he cannot decline the Viceroyalty for the reason attributed to one distinguished and tender-hearted parent.

Of home politics there is not a great deal to be said this week. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was a vigorous defence of the action of the Lords as was Mr. Goschen's delivered the previous day, but in some respects it has disappointed his admirers, and shows that in spite of his two-months' rest he has not yet regained his old position as a platform orator. If Mr. Gladstone's Edinburgh oration fell rather flat as to tell the bruth it did, the same may be said of the addresses of the two Unionist ex-Chancellors. Whether it is that they have not got over the indifference produced by holiday-making I cannot say, but there is for the present, at all events, an unmistakeable unwillingness on the part of the British public to be bothered with politics. As the autumn advances a change may occur but for the moment party polemics are at a discount. In Ireland it is not quite the same. There the Horse Rulers are doing the best they can to embarrass their Gladstonian allies. On the very day that the Prime Minister was hurling threats of defiance at the Lords Mr. Timothy Healy was calling one of his colleagues, a McCarthyite, not a Redmondite, an infamous liar. This week Mr. John Barry has been proclaiming to the world more of the secrets of the prison-house and holding up Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien to the contempt of Nationalists. There are some things we do better in England. We do not at all events wash our political dirty linen in public.

The University of Oxford has this week suffered a great loss by the death of Dr. Jowett, the well-known Master of Balliol. Whatever may have been his faults and he was not immaculate, he had a rare power of attracting and maintaining friendship. By a very large circle of friends, by no means confined to the narrow limits of these isles the affliction is very keenly felt, and their sorrow is shared by many who only knew him from his labours as a scholar or his position as a preacher. Personally I only heard one of his sermons. That was delivered some years ago in the nave of Westminster Abbey. There was nothing remarkable in the discourse except that it was evidently an old one, and more suited to youths at College than to a large mixed congregation in a Metropolitan Church. That he should preach such a sermon in such a place was at any rate a proof of his courage. The quality of courage is one not uncommon among clergymen of the Church of England, as we have seen this week in the proceedings of the Church Congress at Birmingham—proceedings which have attracted more than the usual amount of public attention.

The Bimetallic League in spite of the unpromising outlook for the double standard and theory keeps up its spirits wonderfully well. So far from being discouraged by the prospect, both here and in India, not to say nothing of the United States, the League is, I hear, preparing for a very active campaign during the autumn and winter. I suppose Manchester will remain for some time, at all events, the headquarters of the agitation, but there is a growing feeling among the London silver men, the centre of activity ought to be the Metropolis. This desire is so far recognised by the leaders of the movement that steps are being, or are about to be taken, to open an office in the [illegible] midst of the monometallists. There has been a city branch of the League in existence for several years, but has not exerted as much influence as it might possibly have done had it possessed a habitation of its own. The West End branch, which is ably presided over by Mr. W. R. H. Garland, the Assistant Secretary, will not be interfered with under the proposed new arrangements. The Bimetallists are congratulating themselves that they made a great impression at the recent meeting of the "British Ass" in Nottingham. Certainly they had it pretty much all their own way as regards the speaking. Mr. Jacoby, M.P., who led the Opposition, is no doubt an estimable politician, and during the administration of the late Government, he enjoyed a certain amount of notoriety as the whip of Mr. Labouchere's little party of stalwarts, but he has never hitherto been regarded as an authority on Currency questions.

I see that in India the esteemed editor of the *Indian Spectator* is described as "Benjamin Malaban." I suppose such mistakes are inseparable from having an editor a gentleman unacquainted with the men of light and leading in our Eastern Empire and Mr. Malabari is certainly one of these. Mr. Morse Stiven's successor is a promising young journalist, but he has had no Indian experience. Mr. Malabari may console himself, if he requires any consolation, by knowing that the *Revue Bleue*, an influential literary paper of Paris, has recently published from the pen of M. Sylvain Levi a long sketch of his career under the heading "Un Journaliste Indien." The writer styles Mr. Malabari the enthusiastic and disinterested apostle of social reform, and otherwise deals with the subject of his article in a kindly and appreciative manner.

Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier's liberal donation to the Imperial Institute was announced to the public here on Monday, and has made a very favourable impression. The Imperial Institute, partly through the enormous mistake in selecting South Kensington as its home, and partly through faults of management at the beginning, has still a great deal of unpopularity to contend against, but that does not, of course, detract from the credit due to your fellow-citizen. The *Westminster Gazette*, which has no special reason to love the Imperial Institute, is almost lavish in its praise of the gentleman who has given the Imperial Institute such a magnificent windfall. The munificent gift, he declares, deserves to be credited with the compliments it has received. "If the Imperial Institute can attract gifts like this it shows that it is fulfilling some of the hopes entertained at its birth, for the gift show that the Institute has got hold of the imagination of our fellow-subjects." The *Westminster* scores one little point against Sir George Chesney, who recently raised Sir William Wedderburn's ire by referring to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as an "alien" in India. "It seems strange," we are told, "that a Parsee gentleman who makes gifts to the Institute should be accepted as a representative of India, while a Parsee gentleman who represents a Liberal constituency should be refused that title with scorn." Sir George Chesney, who is a man of kindly feelings, and who has the interests of the Indian people sincerely at heart, has probably by this time regretted that little slip of the tongue. To err is human even in the House of Commons. The *Star* which would, I have no doubt, rather Mr. Jehanghier had given his money to support the mining strikers, whose wives wearing costly sealskin jackets are now parading the streets of London with collecting boxes, gives forth the only discordant note I have met with. The management are told that what they have most to congratulate themselves upon is that the institute is in London, and Mr. Jehanghier in Bombay. The *Star* somewhat impertinently goes on to say that it is evident Mr. Jehanghier "swallowed too readily the promises of serious work which its (the Institute's) subsequent career has so ludicrously falsified. The Imperial Institute has undeniably not attempted much work of a "serious" character hitherto. But it is never too late to mend. Perhaps Mr. Jehanghier's liberality will stimulate those responsible to do something to justify the existence of the Institute, and to prevent its becoming the greatest failure of the Victoria era. I may add that Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier's portraits appear in this week's *Graphic*.

The competition for the Librarianship of the India Office, a pleasant and comfortable sinecure, was very keen. Among the unsuccessful candidates was Professor Rhys Davids, the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, whose friends, I am told, made sure that he would be appointed. We hear a good deal just now about the so-called "invasion" of the India Office by Indian Officials; I do not know what would have been said if the Government had chosen as an outside scholar when there were so many men with equal claims who are, or have been, in the Indian Service. Professor Davids previous to his having established a reputation as a student of Buddhist literature, was, I believe, in the Ceylon Civil Service.

Sir Edward Braddon's old friends in the North-West will be glad to hear that he has not been allowed to return to his home in Tasmania and its "heavenly climate" without a substantial recognition of the regard entertained for him in this country. The dinner given to him the other night at the Sir George's Club was a great success, and the guests of the evening must have been gratified at the encomiums passed upon his Agent-Generalship. The Tasmanian Government have decided to dispense with the luxury of a paid Agent-Generalship in London, and in the meantime Sir Robert Herbert, formerly of the Colonial office has partly, I suppose, to provide himself with occupation in his retirement is performing the duties without pay. It will be interesting to see how the experiment works. By the way, in the speech he made on Tuesday Sir Robert Herbert said he included India in the term Colonies. I do not know whether India will feel complimented. She is not always regarded as a part of our Colonial possessions when schemes of Imperial Federation are under consideration, Lord Brassey was to have taken the chair had he been in England. His place was filled by Sir Robert Hamilton, who became a convert to Home Rule while Under-Secretary for Ireland, and who subsequently became Governor of Tasmania. He was given a gubernatorial appointment in the Colonies by the Conservatives for the same reason that the Liberals sent Sir West Ridgeway to Morocco. In this respect, at all events, Ireland and England are not the same. In England no one would think of changing a permanent official in consequence of a new Ministry coming into power.

The Treaty which the Siamese King has been compelled to sign creates a neutral zone on the right bank of the Mekong. How long, it is asked here, will the French allow it to remain neutral? The visit of the Paris editors to the Conference of the Institute of Journalists does not seem to have softened down their asperities, judging from the peevish way in which they refer to the by no means unfriendly manner in which this one-sided Treaty has been criticised in London. The petulance of the Paris Journalists is in striking contrast to the amiability of M. Zola who has returned to his dear capital enchanted with London and Londoners. And naturally for he was told (and believes) that he was much better received than the Emperor William! Almost the only thing that he was not satisfied with was our parks. At any rate if they are only recreation ground and breathing spaces as he calls them they are situated where they are wanted and are not miles away like his beloved Bois de Boulogne for which he would give forty Hyde Parks. Madame Zola knows her husband. He is a man of large ideas and she tells him London is just the place for him. Accordingly he is coming back though not to outshine the German Emperor again. On the occasion of his next visit M. Zola will be incog. and he is coming over to write a book about this immense city. Let us hope that it will be one that our booksellers may sell over their counters without running the risk of imprisonment.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calicut and Cannanore, with a detachment of 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots, consisting of 7 officers, 1 lady, 340 men rank and file, 7 women, 12 children, and 39 followers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Clive will leave here on the 27th instant after the arrival of H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, for Calcutta. The following are the names of the officers:—Major and Mrs. W. D. Shaw, Captain R. S. Macgregor, Lieut. W. A. M. Pallock-Gore, 2nd-Lieuts H. E. F. Nash, E. F. Amand, A. F. Hislop, and Surgeon-Capt Wyatt, Medical Staff.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

JODHPORE VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The maidan, on Saturday afternoon, presented a very lively appearance. Spectators of every class and condition thronged forward to occupy the best stations they could get to witness the final match of a most successful tournament. A crowd of such dimensions has probably never before been seen, even at this exceedingly popular game of polo. The interest was chiefly excited to see how the Bombay representatives would shape against the famous Jodhpore *Rissala*. Although the victory of the latter was a foregone conclusion, it was fondly hoped that our Gymkhana would make a better show than the 2nd Bombay Lancers did on Thursday. The betting at the start was five to one against Bombay, but after the first quarter these odds were doubled, and then there were no takers. The local men were out of it from the very start, and though they stuck to their grilling with the magnificent pluck they could not stem the furious rush of disaster. They were never able to make the slightest impression on the compact phalanx of their assailants, who absolutely refused to leave any gaps. The story of the game is brief. Victory fluttered round the standard of Jodhpore from start to finish. Bombay were overwhelmed and crushed, and left the field after a defeat more signal than had ever before been inflicted on them. Eleven goals to love was the verdict; and everybody who witnessed the struggle, had to admit in spite of his prejudices and predilections, that it was obtained by super-excellence over mediocrity. The contest was as unequal as a war between England and Portugal would be, and all that could be admired in the exhibition of Bombay, was the never-say-die spirit which animated every member of team to the bitter end. Besides having met their masters, Bombay had to contend against some very hard luck, but they fought a good fight, and were badly but not ignobly beaten. The way in which they defended their goal for seven minutes in the second round, against a series of the most violent rushes ever witnessed on the maidan evoked even the admiration of their foes. Time after time the ball was picked up and returned to the centre, when it had verily been tottering on the brink of the precipice. Prevost and Gray fought with the grim courage of despair, and like veterans proved in many a hard-fought field, did all that their skill could do to turn the tide of misfortune, and they were loyally supported by their younger comrades. But their case was hopeless. The enemy was too mighty, and we believe that there is hardly a combination in India which could draw against Jodhpore, much less make them lower their colours. Major Beatson can be as laconic as Caesar in his despatch to headquarters of the invasion of the Bombay Presidency. *Veni, vidi, vici* best describes his doings. As in Poona so in Bombay, there has not been found a team able to extend Jodhpore. This is high praise, and speaks volumes for their excellence at this most aristocratic of all games. In a recent report we described the sort of game our visitors play, it is needless, therefore, to repeat ourselves. Sufficeth to say, that on Saturday, especially towards the end of the game all the superb qualities of Major Beatson and his command, were given full play, and we had a lesson in play which we are not likely to forget in a hurry. The last two goals scored were struck by the Captain's mallet over fully seventy yards of ground. The ground was hard and bumpy, and the dust at times so obscured the vision of the players, that even Beatson missed the ball in a manner he is not wont to.

The following were the teams:—

JODHPORE 1ST TEAM VS BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Dhokal Singh	J. Fairclough
Major Beatson (captain)	J. F. N. Graham
H. H. Sir Pertab Singh	Cecil Gray
Harjee Singh	F. A. Prevost (captain)

Umpires: Captain Leckie, A.-D.-C., and Lt. Orr, Hyderabad Contingent.

First Quarter.—The Bombay men seemed nervous and excited and feebly let past their opponents, Beatson got clear away from Prevost who was badly hampered by Dhokal Singh, and had the goal at his mercy, but a loose shot only drove the ball into touch. When it was put into play Graham made a short run up the side, but was collared by Sir Pertab who passed beautifully to Beatson, who shot it through the flags. Hardly had the ball been thrown in at the centre, when Jodhpore all playing up, forced the play, and after a brilliant piece of combination they scored another goal, struck by Hurjee Singh. All this execution was done in less than two minutes of play. Bombay then pulled themselves together, and offered a more strenuous resistance to their opponents, who were still on the aggressive. The game was for several minutes confined to the Bombay half, but the vigilance of Gray and Graham prevented the enemy from getting too dangerously near the goal. A foul given against Beatson relieved the pressure, but only temporarily. Dhokal Singh got on the ball, and with the assistance of his pony, who more than once stopped a backhander by Prevost, ran right up the ground, and pushed the ball through. Just before time was called Graham made a brilliant run, and despite of the most determined hustling got within an ace of scoring. Score: Jodhpore, 3 goals to *nil*. Time—10 mins. 55 secs.

Second Quarter.—Bombay were beaten back, but rallied round their keep in magificent style. Prevost and Gray saved the side a hundred times at least from what seemed irretrievable disaster. Their herculean exertions evoked the unstinted applause from the spectators. But odds foiled Hercules, and they at last foiled Bombay, and after striking three subsidiaries, Beatson by a tremendous effort broke through the opposition, and scored the fourth goal for Jodhpore. In the last two minutes of this, the best contested round of the whole match, Bombay were seriously pressed, and before the time-keeper called the contestants off, Beatson by a fine long drive added another goal to his total. Score: Jodhpore, 5 goals, and 3 subsidiaries to *nil*. Time—21 mins. 6 secs.

Third Quarter.—Bombay missed rather a good chance of breaking the spell in the opening of this bout, but a cloud of dust prevented Gray from hitting with his usual accuracy and the "demon" Beatson changed the venue to the Bombay half, where with little variation the play was confined for the remainder of the period. Off a fine run by Beatson Dhokal Singh scored the sixth goal, Sir Pertab next forged ahead and getting clear away from Prevost put the ball through by some rare hitting on the near side. Beatson then further increased the lead by a point scored by a splendid backhander. Score: Jodhpore, 8 goals, and 3 subsidiaries to *nil*. Time—31 mins. 18 secs.

Fourth Quarter.—Cecil Gray played all he knew to get past Hurjee Singh, and was well helped by Fairclough, who attempted the hustling tactics. But against a rider like the Jodhpore back he met with scant success. Gray's well meant efforts were unavailing. Hurjee Singh after a sensational run right through the ranks of his opponents scored very neatly, and then Beatson made those mighty shots referred to above. Jodhpore thus won the elegant challenge cup for the first time, by play which has never been equalled on this ground. The victory was most popular, and the victors received a perfect ovation from the crowd.

The Chinese mandarins (says the *Siam Free Press*) are known to have been collecting money for some time, with the object of raising a regiment to assist Siam. It appears that more than 2,000 catties have already been collected, and that this sum will be expended in procuring rifles and ammunition.

Mr. James Tilly, jun., of Poulton-hall, Morecambe, was found on Monday (Oct. 2nd) night in a chemist's shop at Morecambe with a bullet wound in his head, and the unfortunate man died on Tuesday morning. Mr. Tilly, who was in partnership with his father at Lancaster, as a solicitor, and was also a Volunteer lieutenant, dined with his parents at Poulton-hall, on Monday evening, and, going out later, apparently in his usual health, called at the shop of Mr. J. Fell, chemist. Here he stayed till about 11 o'clock, and is said to have fallen prostrate on the floor upon rising to leave the premises. Mr. Fell immediately telephoned for Dr. Oldham, and that gentleman, together with police officers, quickly arrived and found Mr. Tilly lying unconscious on the floor with a bullet wound at the back of the head. A revolver was found on the floor, and it is supposed Mr. Tilly must have been accidentally killed.

MUNIFICENT GIFT FOR A PARSEE HOSPITAL.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, 27th Aug., 1893.

My Dear Pherozshah,—In reference to your earnest representations on the subject, I have now resolved to devote a fund, which is with me, standing in the name of my respected father for the purpose of founding a Hospital in Bombay, for the Parsees. The fund amounts to the sum of Rs. 2,25,000, two lakhs and twenty-five thousand.

In pursuance of your conversations on the subject, I promise to place that sum with a further sum of Rs. 75,000 added by me, making it a total of three lakhs of rupees provided the same be carried out within six months from this day, at the disposal of a committee formed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Merwanjee Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E.; Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, J. P.; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, J. P.; Dr. Ardesir Pestonjee Cama, J. P.; On the following conditions:—

(1) That the committee should in the first place endeavour to secure land from Government in a suitable locality on the best terms possible.

(2) That the hospital should be called the Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Hospital, and that all its business and correspondence should be carried on under the above name.

(3) That the committee will be free to receive money offered by Zoroastrians for the purposes of the hospital, and will also receive money from any Zoroastrians desirous of having a particular ward built in the hospital and named after him or her without interfering in any way with the name of the Hospital, as said above.

I trust that you will be able to accomplish the establishment of a Parsee Hospital, which I have very much at heart, through the means I now devote to the purpose.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Bombay, 6th October, 1868.

To G. W. Vidal, Esquire, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—On behalf of a committee, composed of the gentlemen whose names are given in the margin, I have the honour to submit the following application to his Excellency the Governor in Council, for the grant of a free site for an hospital, which is proposed to be built in the City of Bombay, for the accommodation of Parsees.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, Chairman; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.; Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit; Mr. Ardasir PestonjeeCama, L.M. & S.

2. It has been felt and recognised for several years past that the general hospital accommodation available for Parsees in the city is not suited to their requirements and circumstances. Their habits of life and of diet require for Parsee patients as nearly a different and separate treatment as in the case of Europeans. Another want which has been severely felt is for an hospital where patients might be received on payment of moderate charges, as there is a large class of respectable Parsees who though too poor to pay adequately for skilled attendance at their own houses, cannot bring themselves to a resort to the promiscuous association of a free general hospital. Several efforts have from time to time been made to establish a separate hospital for Parsees to meet these wants, but hitherto without success. On an earnest appeal, however, being made to the well-known generosity of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., to help in a cause of such pressing usefulness to his community, he has been persuaded to be good enough to place at the disposal of the committee a sum of three lacs of rupees, 2,25,000 whereof belong to a fund in Sir Dinshaw's hands in the name of his late father, and Rs. 75,000 being contributed by himself. The principal conditions on which this sum has been given are (1) that the hospital should be called the "Manockji Nusserwanji Petit Parsee Hospital" and (2) that the Committee should obtain the grant of a free site from Government. 3. It is under the circumstances above mentioned that the Committee approach his Excellency in Council with their application for a free site. They venture to urge that their application is one which is not unworthy of being favourably treated by Government. As a general rule it is not desirable to ask Government to provide separate institutions for separate communities in this country. But among the few exceptions which may be reasonably made hospital accommodation may be included with propriety as recognised by Government themselves in the case of the European General Hospital, which is entirely maintained from the public revenues. This committee does not ask for exceptional treatment beyond a very limited extent as they propose to rely upon private management and enterprise to maintain and govern the proposed hospital. The committee further venture to think that the establishment of a separate hospital for Parsees may not improbably have the effect of lessening the pressure to some extent on the present general hospitals and reduce to an appreciable extent the cost of their maintenance borne by Government. The committee may also take the liberty of urging that their application is on behalf of a community which in this particular matter deserves to be treated with some measure of liberality. The cause of medical relief in this city owes something to the Parsees, though not in any way richer than their fellow-citizens of other communities. The Parsees have not been backward in giving freely towards it without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. The Sir Jamshetjee Jejibhoy Hospital, the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Hospital for Women and children, the Bomanjee Eduljee Albless Hospital for Women, the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Obstetric and Gynaecological Hospital, and the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, all owe their origin to Parsee charity. In referring to it the committee do not presume to claim for their community any more credit than that of having endeavoured to do their simple duty, but they trust that that circumstance might be allowed to plead for a favourable consideration of their present application.

4. The committee will be prepared to submit a list of the sites which they consider suitable for their purpose if his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to grant their application.—I have, &c.

(Sd.) Pherozshah M. Mehta.

THE HON. MR. J. L. MACKAY.

The Hon. Mr. J. L. Mackay, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, who, with Mrs. Mackay and family, arrived here the day before, left Bombay by Saturday's English mail steamer. The departure of the Hon. J. L. Mackay from this country by the mail steamer, says the *Ras Goftar*, has been signalized by addresses, receptions, and entertainments, from both the European and native communities of Calcutta. He was for several years in Bombay where he was well known and respected as a merchant and a citizen. When he went to Calcutta as head of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, he carried with him a reputation for an able and sound business man, and an active and intelligent citizen, courteous and sympathetic in his dealings with natives. He had not settled long in the City of Palaces before he made his mark. He was unanimously elected Chairman of the Chamber of Cammere, and Government appointed him a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. For some years he has held in Calcutta the position which was enjoyed in Bombay by Sir Frank Forbes Adam, that of a valued and trusted non-official adviser of Government in commercial matters, affecting the welfare of the country. There may be two opinions about the value of his labours as the leader of the Currency agitation, which led up to the closing of the Mints to free coinage. But it must be cordially admitted by friends and foes alike that in the course of the agitation he displayed rare ability, energy and resourcefulness, that amidst doubts, difficulties and strenuous opposition, he held on to his course with a courge and tenacity of purpose which has evoked general admiration. The Hon. Mr. Macky will go to his retirement with the happy consciousness of having spent his days in India well and usefully, and with the hearty good wishes of all men who can appreciate a useful career, a portion of which was honestly devoted to the public good.

Prince Bismarck has been again compelled, owing to his enfeebled condition, to postpone his journey from Kissingen to Friedrichsruh, and no date is now fixed for the ex-Chancellor's departure. An Imperial Order addressed in April, 1890, by the Emperor Willam to Prof. Schweninger, the Prince's physician, is published in the *Kreuz Zeitung*. His Majesty, after a most sympathetic reference to Prince Bismarck and his "immesureable services to the Fatherland and my house," expresses his wish that the professor shall devote his fullest personal attention to the ex-Chancellor, and furnish reports from time to time as to the Prince's condition.

DEATH OF MR. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.

We regret very much to record the death of Mr. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, a prominent citizen and large mill-owner, which took place at his bungalow, at Mahaluxmee, at an early hour on Saturday morning last. Except, perhaps, the late Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, no member of the Bhatia community had of late years acquired such a conspicuous position in the civic life of Bombay as Mr. Damodhar Thackersey. As a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Councillor, an active member of the Bombay Presidency and Millowners' Associations, and as the agent of four large mills, a man of considerable mercantile experience and foresight, of calm and sound judgment, a generous disposition, and charitable nature, Mr. Damodhar enjoyed much influence among the citizens, by whom he was universally respected and esteemed. For some three months past, he had been suffering from fever and general debility. His illness took a serious turn during the last week, and he died at his Mahaluxmee bungalow, at 5 a.m., on Saturday. His funeral, which took place the same morning, was one of the largest ever seen in Bombay, and was followed to the burning-ground at Sonapore by the officers and 5,000 of the workpeople employed in the deceased's four mills. The mill-hands walked in groups according to their castes, and showed their affection for the memory of the deceased by chanting funeral hymns as they proceeded to the burning-ground.

Mr. Damodhar was born at Shri Warvalla, in the Gaekwar's territory, in April, 1847, and was in his forty-sixth year at the time of his death. Having received his education in Gujerati and English, he joined his father's firm at the early age of fifteen. As the eldest son of the late Mr. Thackersey Moolji, he afterwards became the head of the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Co., which had been in existence for over sixty years. His father, Mr. Thackersey, arrived in Bombay in 1823, and commenced business as a merchant by opening a shop for the sale of piece-goods. To his piece-goods business, he subsequently added that of commission agent to Arab brokers and a guarantee-broker to Messrs. Peter Cababe and Co., in partnership with Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit and Co. His firm afterwards became guarantee-brokers to Messrs. Solomon Betesh and Co., and Messrs. Gaddum and Co., now Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Co. About the year 1868, in conjunction with Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee, Messrs. Thackersy Mooljee and Co. built a new cloth market now known as the New Piece-goods Bazar, which consists of four hundred shops and a number of godowns. Mr. Thackersy lost two of his sons, Devidas and Pragjee, in his life-time; and his three remaining sons, Damodhar, Govindjee, and Narandas, carried on the business of the firm after their father's death, and were instrumental in developing the mill industry of Bombay. They first started the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mill, in connection with which Mr. Damodhar first came into public notice. He first purchased the Manchester and Bombay Mill, which had been mortgaged to the firm of Messrs. Thackersy Mooljee and Co., and turned it into the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Mill. Mr. Damodhar next started the Indian Manufacturing Mill; and about a year ago he purchased and improved the Hongkong Mills. Mr. Damodhar was an active member of the Millowners' Association, and he had the foresight, in 1883, before depression in the mill trade began, to recommend to the Association the advisability of looking far afield for the disposal of the surplus supplies of yarn and cloth, which were sure to accrue in future years. His suggestion proved beneficial and was subsequently acted upon. He was also instrumental in inducing the Association to take up the subject of short measurements of cloth manufactured in the Bombay mills. His suggestion was not acted upon, but it was subsequently utilised in an Act passed by the Legislative Council. Mr. Damodhar also took an intelligent interest in the public questions that were brought before the Bombay Presidency Association and the National Association,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN ALLEN, commander of the Government steamer Patrick, has been placed on special duty for the survey and improvement of the channels of the Irrawaddy and its tributaries.

THE number of murders and suicides in the Army in India, last year, amounted to forty-three, including attempts. Seventeen suicides occurred among British troops, twelve in native regiments. The total was less than in previous years.

A CONFERENCE will meet at Cawnpore, on November 12th, to discuss the sewage questions in the North-West Provinces. Surgeon-General Rice presides, and the members will be Colonel Arnott, Military Works Department; Surgeon-Colonel Walsh, Principal Medical Officer in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Districts; and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison, Sanitary Commissioner, North-West Provinces. The Conference will deal particularly with the Cawnpore sewage matters.

THE ceremonies are in progress for the marriage of the daughter of Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra to his Highness the Nizam. The general opinion, says the *Deccan Budget*, refuses to see any political significance in the new alliance, for the family of his Highness and those of the leading nobles have intermarried in every generation.

THE death of Miss Zoe Abdoola, at the tender age of eighteen, writes a correspondent of the *Deccan Budget*, is not a cause for lament in Hyderabad alone. The little lady's demise will be equally regretted in Poona and Bombay, where, perhaps, she was better known than she was in Hyderabad. In Poona she was a general favourite. Those who knew her there might remember her dashing displays of horsewomanship when riding out with the hounds across the Sangum Valley. On one occasion she came to grief, but the accident only tended to inspire her with greater courage in riding. Zoe Abdoola was a particular favourite of Lady Reay, who, though not much of a horsewoman herself, was at all times interested in Miss Zoe's horsewomanship. I can recall one instance when her Ladyship met Miss Abdoola at the entrance to Ganeshkind and said: "Miss Abdoola, you are the smartest, little creature on horseback I have seen." It was a rare compliment to obtain from a Governor's wife, especially as Lady Reay was more in the habit of receiving than paying compliments.

IN his report on the Berar census Captain Warren Hastings suuggests that Elichpur, of old the most considerable town in the Province, both in point of population and strategic importance, should be connected with the railway by a branch line. Within the last decade the town has lost the place it had always maintained, and fallen behind Amraoti in the number of its population. This decadence is probably in a great measure due to the fact that the railway passes thirty miles from the town. There are also military reasons why a branch line should be made. In the old days, when depredatory hordes were wont to sweep down on the Deccan from Northern India, the possession of Ellichpur, which commands the entrance to Berar by the Satpuras, was of strategical value, and at the present time we maintain there a field battery and a regiment of native infantry. In these days, however, a cantonment out of touch with the railway system of the country, has its value greatly impaired, and if troops are to be kept at Ellichpur, it is clearly desirable to connect the place with the main line.

ON the recommendation of the Madras Government, the Government of India has sanctioned the removal of the School of Musketry from Secunderabad to Palaveram as a tentative measure next year, the expenditure thereby being met from the grant for Military Works at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

AN attempt to introduce jinrikishas into Rangoon, it is stated, has met with violent opposition from a Chinese secret society there, whose members are determined to suppress the innovation. Several rikshas have already been smashed to pieces, and it is feared that the new enterprise is doomed to early extinction.

THE Sanitary Engineer to the Madras Government reports that the receipts of his Department during 1893-94 are expected to be Rs. 4,563 against Rs. 9,850 budgeted for, the decrease being due to the expectation that the accounts of the drainage works at Combaconum will not be settled early enough to allow of the recovery during the current official year, as anticipated. The water-works at Madura, it is expected, will be completed in the current year.

LIEUT.-COLONEL B. VAUGHAN-ARBUCKLE, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has been permitted to retire with effect from Sept. 1, 1893.

A DISTINGUISHED company assembled at the St. George's Club on Tuesday, 3rd inst. at the farewell dinner to Sir Edward Branddon, the retiring Agent-General of Tasmania, who left England by the P. and O. steamer Himalaya for India, en route for Hobart.

THREE Parsees from Bombay, who are on a tour round the world, arrived at Queenstown, on Sept. 29, from New York. In an interview they were loud in praise of British Rule in India, and said it could not be equalled by any other country in the world.

THE exceedingly rare incident of a stowaway being discovered on one of her Majesty's ships occurred at the commencement of the present Indian trooping season. H. M. S. Serapis left Portsmouth on Sept. 7, with the 7th Dragoon Guards and a number of women and children on board. After the ship had got well out to sea it was found that there was a lad on board, who apparently belonged to nobody. On being questioned, he stated that he had smuggled himself on board at Portsmouth, and wished to go to India for the winter, as England was too cold. He gave his name as James Sullivan of Liverpool, and his age barely thirteen. However, his intended wintering abroad was unromantically cut short on the vessel's arrival at Malta, the first port of call, on Sept. 15. He was here sent ashore and placed in the care of the military authorities with a view to his being sent back to Portsmouth by the first returning trooper. He soon made acquaintance with the soldiers, and was self-invited to the Soldiers' Club. Here he found ready listeners to his exploits, among which he boasted of having crossed the Atlantic many times in a surreptitious manner, and "visited" Australia once.

ANXIOUS to get at the truth regarding the report as to the finding of a portion of the late unfortunate young Lieutenant's skull on the ridge at Ardlamont, a Press representative called upon Major Hambrough yesterday at his club, and succeeded in gleaning the following interesting facts:—The report naturally caused the parents and friends of the deceased lad the greatest pain and annoyance, for of course, had it been true, a re-exhumation of the body would have been necessary with all its attendant horrors. It is difficult for the non-legal mind to understand why this should be so, but the fact is that had a portion of human bone been found under the circumstances reported, the law would have required proof that it formed part of the deceased's skull before it could be admitted as evidence. The whole affair is a hoax.

THE Russian Literary Society met at the Imperial Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Cazalet, on October 3. Mr. Keene, formerly an Indian judge, read a paper on the English and Russians in Asia. His contention was that England and Russia had each her proper sphere of operations in the East, and ought not to interfere with each other or begrudge the effort of the other towards the civilisation of the peoples with whom they came in contact. Might not Russian rule prove more suitable than ours could ever be to the rough, brutal races of Turkestan and Central Asia? The advance of the two European Powers ought to be along parellel lines, but like parallel lines they should never meet, since contact would inevitably bring about hostility. England should keep to the maritime line and leave Central Asia to Russia. In introducing Western civilisation Russia deserved as much credit in her department as England in hers.

IN the second afternoon's play (Oct. 5). Roberts again obtained the advantage, the figures being—Roberts 797 points, and Ives 414. The total scores since the beginning of the match were—Roberts 3,601, and Ives 2,650. The highest breaks, yesterday afternoon, were 176 and 91 made by Robert, and 64 and 46 by Ives. A different complexion was put on the match between Robets and Ives, last night, in consequence of some remarkable play by the American champion, who scored no less than 1,943 points against 886 made by Roberts. Ives's highest breaks were 651, 515, and 395. He was greatly applauded at the conclusion of his highest break, 640 of which was made on the rail. Roberts's largest breaks were 162, 105, and 103. Ives now leads with 4,602; Roberts, 4,487.

DR. CONAN DOYLE does not intend (says the *Pall Mall*) to write any more detective stories.

A RETURN of accidents reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30, 1893, has been issued as a Parliamentary Blue-book. During the six months there were reported 12 collisions between passengers trains or parts of passenger trains, by which 43 passengers and one servant were injured; 16 collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, &c., by which 47 passengers and five servants were injured; six collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains, by which seven servants were injured; one case of a train coming in contact with projections from other trains travelling on parallel lines, by which one servant was killed and three passengers were injured; 26 cases of passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails, by which three servants were killed and 19 passengers and two servants were injured; eight cases of goods trains or parts of goods trains leaving the rails, by which one servant was killed and two were injured; three cases of trains of engines travelling in the wrong direction on through points, by which one passenger and one servant were injured; 14 cases of trains running into stations of sidings at too high a speed, by which 78 passengers and three servants were injured; 70 cases of trains running over cattle or other obstructions on the line, by which five passengers and other persons were injured; 22 cases of trains running through gates at level crossings, by which one passenger was killed and one passenger and one servant were injured; five cases of failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines by which two servants were injured; 294 failures of tyres, by which two passengers and one servant were injured; nine failures of couplings, by which five servants were injured; and two other accidents, by which three passengers and three servants were injured. The total number of personal accidents reported by the several railway companies during the six months amounted to 524 persons killed and 4,302 injured.

THE Rev. Mr. Barnett, who has probably done more unostentatious work for the London poor than any other Anglican clergyman in the great City, confesses that the Church is a failure in the East-end. As evidence of it he mentions that perhaps not five per cent. of the adult population attend Sunday services, that only a few votes are secured by great exertions for Church candidates at the School Board elections, that Churchmen are not prominent as local leaders in politics, trades unions or friendly societies, and the limited influence of the clergy in matters of conduct. The five per cent. estimate would of course suggest a state of heathenism, but there must be added to the worshippers the Catholics and Nonconformists, and one must make allowance for the huge foreign population, Russian Jews and others, from all parts of Europe, who find it hard to live and hard to pray. The explanation which Mr. Barnett gives, however, seems quite insufficient. He thinks the people do not like "the slavery of the clergyman to the words of the Prayer Book at moments of intense feeling, the careful intonation by careless boys of the statement that they are miserable sinners, and the importance set on postures and gestures." These things "jar upon the reason." But what becomes of his theory in the face of the acknowledged fact that the people do not give the clergy a chance of jarring their reason? East Londoners surely cannot be greatly concerned how the Prayer Book is read or who call themselves miserable sinners or what postures or gestures are resorted to when many thousands never darken the door of the church at all. Out door amusements, the sporting papers, the public-houses, and the political and social clubs are a more powerful attraction than the Church, whether it be High, Low, or Broad. Ritual or no ritual, the State Church is regarded by them as an aristocratic andprivileged institution to be disestablished and disendowed, but as a religious agency they regard it with indifference.

ORDINARILY at the end of November, or in exceptionally dry seasons, at the end of December (Mr. Theodore Bent points out in the *Times*) Mashonaland is cut off like an island in mid-ocean from substantial communication with the outter world. To the south a network of rivers makes the transport of anything heavier than a knapsack impossible; to the east there is the Sabi and its tributaries; to the north the Zambesi, and the west the desert. The terminus of the portion of the Beira railway, which may be opened this year, will be at least 200 miles from Fort Salisbury, a prohibitive distance in the wet season for the transport of provisions and ammunition. Three years ago a terrible condition of affairs existed in Mashonaland (continues Mr. Bent), when the pioneers were for three months cut off from communication with the rest of the world. The death roll of sufferers from fever and famine will probably never be known, but it was enormous. During the coming wet season the condition of affairs may be infinitely worse, and the white population may be brought face to face with the Matabele impis, thoroughly accustomed to campaigns in this season, without a chance of succour from without. Should disaster occur, the blame of this will rest on the shoulders of those who are now holding back and trying to minimize the dangers of the situation.

THE hon. treasurers and hon. secretaries of the Victoria Relief Fund, Portsmouth, have issued a reply to a statement which has been made in the Press to the effect that "nearly two months have elapsed since the loss of her Majesty's ship Victoria, and yet nothing has been done towards applying the money to the assistance of the widows and orphans who, for want of it, may be driven into the wormhouse." They state that simultaneously with the Lord Mayor's appeal a local committee was formed at Portsmouth, to which all Victoria widows and dependent relatives were invited by public advertisement to apply for aid. The committee decided that the relief granted should equal the monthly remittances from the Victoria, and should continue to be paid in weekly instalments until the Greenwick Hospital pensions and gratuities and the Patriotic Fund pensions became payable. Payments had been begun on this scale to such widows, &c., as presented themselves, when the committee learnt from Miss Weston that she had received from various sources a sum of about £1,600 or £1,700 to use at her discretion in relieving cases of immediate need, and that she was prepared to pay, so long as her funds would last, the amounts awarded by the committee, in addition to the many payments which she was herself making to widows and others in all parts of the country. The committee readily accepted and acted upon this offer, and deferred making any further payments until Miss Weston's fund should be exhausted, thus avoiding a double system of relief. The Greenwich Hospital pensions, compassionate allowances, and gratuities having now been paid, the weekly relief has been correspondingly reduced, and Miss Weston has continued to make all the payments, leaving a sum of about £5,000 collected by the Portsmouth committee intact, and available for the provision of life pensions, &c. The delay complained of in the payment of pensions by the Patriotic Fund is due to the Royal Commissioners having acceded to a wish, strongly expressed at the naval ports, that the Royal Navy should be more directly represented in the administration of the fund. Three extra Royal Commissioners have been appointed to represent the Navy, and committees have been formed at the three principal naval ports to assist the Commissioners in the award of pensions to the Victoria widows and orphans. Any delay due to this departure from the usual mode of action of the Patriotic Fund is a direct source of present gain to the widows and others, whose temporary weekly allowance is larger than the pemanent pension can be.

MURDER AT BABOOLA TANK ROAD.

AT 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, considerable excitement prevailed amongst the residents at Baboola Tank Road, by reason of the shocking murder of a Hindu, named Hanmanta Dadoo, aged twenty-eight years, lately a mucoadum of hamals in the Bombay Flour Mills, by Rama Gannoo, aged twenty-five years, and Motaba Sattoo, aged twenty-three years, both employes in the same flour mills, residing near the old Police Office, Mazagon. From the evidence given before the Coroner's jury by one Rowji Bapooji, the uncle of the deceased, and from the inquiries made by Inspector Moore, it appears that there existed an undue intimacy between the deceased and the wives of the two assailants. On Saturday morning the deceased left his house at Doongree, to go to his work, at the Bombay Flour Mills, and as he was going along the Baboola Tank Road, the two men met him, the former armed with an iron pipe, about three feet long, and the latter with a big stone. When the deceased arrived at the southern gate of the J. J. Hospital, they brutally assaulted him with the weapons with which they were armed, striking him on the back and head. The deceased immediately shouted out for help, and the two *malees* (gardeners), who were at the time working in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, on hearing the cries, ran towards the gate, but before they could arrive at the spot and render any assistance to the deceased, the accused, having completed their deed, fled in different directions, one running towards Dongree Street, while the other took off along the Baboola Tank Road, followed by the two *malees*, who continued shouting out. The first man was arrested by a victoria-driver, while the second made his escape, but he was also subsequently arrested by a police jamsdar, named Amin Jah, at the Flour Mills. The two men were then placed by Mr. Moore, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of murdering Hanmanta Dadoo, when the case was adjourned till Saturday next.

In the evening Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the morgue, on the body of the deceased, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Rowji Bapooji said: I am a weigher in the Bombay Flour Mills, and live at Dongree. The deceased was my nephew. He was about thirty years of age, and was a mucoadum of hamals in the Bombay Flour Mills. At 6 a. m., to-day, the deceased left home to go to his work, and about 7 a.m., as I was going to my mill, I was informed by the Purdesee gateman at the mill that the deceased had been beaten by some Ghattoes and taken to hospital. I immediately went to the J. J. Hospital, where I saw the deceased, who was then dead. There is an abrasion on his right thigh, back, and right temple. I know these two men Rama Ganoo and Mattara Sattoo. Both are employed at the Bombay Flour Mills. I never saw the deceased and these two men quarrelling, but about two months ago, the uncle of Rama quarrelled with the deceased as the deceased had shown undue familiarity with Rama's wife. Rama has also complained to me about deceased's familiarity with his wife.

The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th instant, 3 p.m., at the morgue.

THE TELANG MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been subscribed to the above fund:—

	Rs.
The Hon Mr Pherozesha M Mehta	500
Mr Jugmohandas Vundravundas	500
Mr Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal	500
Rao Saheb Vasudeva J Kirtikar	500
Mr Bhalchandra Krishna	500
Messrs Morarji Gooculdas and Co	300
Mr Naranji Dwarkadas	300
Mr J M Macpherson	300
Mr D Inverarity	300
Mr Nanu N Kothare	300
Mr R M Sayani	300
Mr Bhaishankar Nanabhai	300
The Hon Mr Nowrosjee N Wadia	251
Messrs Mooljee Jetha and Co	250
Messrs Narandas Rajaram and Co	250
Mr Lukhmidas Khimji	250
Messrs Goverdhandas and Mooljee Khatau	250
Mr Vrundavandas Purshotamdas	250
A Bhatia Friend	250
Messrs Vajaishankar & Prabhashankar Gowrishankar	200
Mr G Cotton	200
Messrs Harkissondas and Bhugwandas Nurrotamdas	200
Mr Chuttabhoy Morarji	200
Mr Raghunath N Khote's Executor	200
Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil	125
Mr Premchund Roychand	100
Mr Narsingprasad Hariprasad	100
Mr Mahomed Ismail Makba	100
Mr Chanbasappa Mallappa Warad	100
Mr Mooljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya	100
Mr D B Chitnis	100
Mr H M Chichgar	100
Mr Raghunath Mukund	100
Mr Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewala	100
Mr S G Ajinkya	100
Mr V G Bhandarkar	100
Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey	100
Mr Gulabchand M Damania	100
Mr Shamrao Manekji Rele	100
Mr N G Chandavarkar	100
Mr Jugonnath S Sanagiri	100
Mr S T Bhandare	100
Mr Sassoon J David	100
Mr Dayabhai Jaduram	100
Mr Runchordas Narotumdas	100
Mr Sitaram V Sukthankar	100
Dr S W Kene	100
Mr Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Mr Jehangir Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas	100
Executors of the Estate of Mr Bhicoo Sazba	100
A Friend	100
Mr Madhavdas Raghunathdas	100
Mr Utamram Narbheram	100
Total Amount Subscribed	10,336

J T HATHORNTHWAITE, FAZULBHOY VISRAM, HURKISSONDAS NURROTAMDAS, D E WACHA, N G CHANDAVARKAR, Honorary Secretaries to the Telang Memorial Fund Committee.
Oct. 21.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE officers holding Staff appointments who will complete their tenure of service this month are:—Captain H F Woodgate, South Wales Borderers, Superintendent of Gymnasia, Woolwich district, on the 5th; Major F W Romilly, D S O Scots Guards, D A A G, Malta, on the 23rd; Capt G G A Egerton, Seaforth Highlanders, District Inspector of Musketry, Scottish District, on the 26th; and Major H E Irwin, Royal Warwickshire Regt, D A A G for Musketry, Bengal on the 31st.

The Euphrates left Portsmouth on September 29 with drafts for Malta and India. The passenger list which included the names of 70 officers, contained a total of 1,200 men and 90 women and children.

The Duke of Connaught returned to Portsmouth on the 3rd inst., and held a preliminary review of the forces of the garrison and the Marines upon Southsea-common. As the troops were leaving the common, after the inspection, the charger of Major Quill R M L I became restive and bolted along Pembroke-road, and past the Naval Club. Major Quill retained his seat, until the horse stumbled in turning into High-street, when the rider was precipitated to the ground with great violence, and as his foot remained in the stirrup he was dragged for some distance before he was released. Major Quill was examined on the spot by doctors, who found that he had sustained serious injuries on the head, and recommended his conveyance to Haslar Hospital.

It appears from the report of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department for 1891, just published that the death-rate is highest in the Mauritius and Inaia, and lowest at Bermuda, Cyprus, and Gibraltar. The greatest number of invalids is sent home from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, and the smallest from Gibraltar, Cyprus and the West Indies. Canada enjoys the distinction of having the least number constantly sick, and the Straits Settlements the greatest. The tendency is for disease to increase as a man gets older; but there are exceptions to this rule, especially in India, where, between the age of twenty and twenty-five, the average percentage of deaths per 1000 was under 19, while between five and forty it was under 14 per 1000. This still further strengthens the arguments of the Duke of Connaught when giving evidence before Lord Wantage's Committee.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ASSAULT COMMITTED DURING THE RIOTS.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the hearing of the adjourned inquest on Saturday last, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which Keshev Gopal, a Hindu, aged sixty years, residing at old Nagpada, met his death on the 12th of August last. Mr. Brewin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police. The ten Mahomedans, who had been arrested in connection with this fatal assault, were placed before the jurors for identification. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the combined effects of diabetes, carbuncle and wounds on the head, which wounds were inflicted with sticks by the accused and other persons, and which having accelerated the death of the deceased, the acts of those persons were culpable homicide amounting to murder. The men arrested are Moosa Nathoobhoy, Shaik Cassum, Shaik Ahmed, Mia Nathoobhoy, Ahmed Sultan, Haji Papa Nathoobhoy, and others.

MR. E. BURNE-JONES's admirable picture, "Love among the Ruins," has been irretrievably damaged.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from minutes of Trustees' meeting of the 17th instant:

Read letter to the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, dated 3rd October 1893, suggesting that, if the recent re-survey of the Bombay harbour, made by Lieutenant Smith, R. N., did not embrace the creeks opening into the harbour, that portion be now undertaken. Read letter from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, dated 10th October 1893, stating that the creeks referred to cannot be surveyed this year, owing to the press of more important operations on the other side of the continent, but that he hopes to be able, at a not far distant date, to arrange for this survey.

Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th October, 1893, reporting that, while the s. s. "Sirdhana, with Mr. Giachetti, Junior Assistant Dock Master, on board, was being hauled into No. 6 Berth, Victoria Dock, on the 10th instant, her anchor touched a Dock crane and did slight damage to the woodwork, owing to the stern line having carried away when the Captain went ahead with the engines; that the Captain does not blame Mr. Giachetti; and that the Engineer has been asked to recover the cost of the repairs from the Agents of the steamer.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 13th October 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. J. R. Deane, Master Pilot, for 2 months and 26 days' privilege leave from 1st November next; and recommending that the leave applied for be granted, the applicant's work being performed during his absence by the other pilots.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

On the motion of the Chairman, Mr. J. L. Symons was appointed a member of the Bunders and Harbour and Pilotage Committees, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Uloth, on leave.

Read memo. from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, dated 12th October 1893, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, dated 28th September, 1893, intimating that that Government have, on the recommendation of the Bombay Government, sanctioned the filling in of the small basin between the Dockyard and the Yacht Club premises, Bombay, on the terms proposed by the Port Trust.

Resolution.—A draft lease should be prepared and submitted for the approval of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, embodying the conditions on which the Trustees have agreed to the proposal.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th October 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. Mactensz, Junior Berthing Master, for an increase to his house-rent allowance similar to that granted by the Trustees to the other Berthing Master, as he has been obliged to vacate the Port Trust quarters where he and his family suffered from attacks of malarial fever; and recommending that the applicant's request be granted with a view to enable him to obtain quarters in the neighbourhood of the Docks, where suitable house accommodation cannot be secured under Rs. 40 a month. Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee.

Resolution—The allowance should be increased to Rs. 40 with effect from 2nd September last.

Submitted draft Administration Report for the year 1892-93, a copy of which was furnished to each Trustee on the 15th instant.

Resolution.—The report should be adopted.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letters from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 10th October 1893, intimating that the Committee of the Chamber have elected Mr. J. L. Symons, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., to act as a member of the Board of the Trustees, during the absence of Mr. H. W. Uloth.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 255, dated 9th October, 1893, directing that in future all rules affecting the Mercantile Marine, published either provisionally or finally by Government, should, besides being published in the *Government Gazette*, be freely distributed amongst shipowners, masters and others concerned, and that copies should be sent to all shipping firms, the Chamber of Commerce, the Underwriters' Association, Bombay, and to all local Marine bodies connected with shipping interests.

Letters from the Docks Superintendent, Nos. 6893 and 7020, dated 4th and 9th October, 1893, reporting that a coolie was sentenced by the Magistrate to one month's and another to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment for stealing seven goat-skins from the south wharf of Victoria Dock, and that a police ramoosee, doing duty on board the s.s. "Locksley Hall," on behalf of Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing apricots from a bag landed from the vessel in No. 13 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 7134, dated 13th July 1893, reporting that Rs. 1,050-12-11, realized from the sale of a quantity of wheat and seed sweepings, loose cotton, wood, iron, &c., collected at the Docks, has been paid into the Bank to the credit of the Trustees' account.

Pilotage Statements:—

	For week ended 13th Oct. 1893.	For week ended 13th Oct. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	10
" " out of "	12	15
" transported	12	14
" attended to	none	none
" warped	"	2

Statement of vessels using Port Trust Docks:—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	4
" left	6	6
" remaining in dock	5	5

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	2
" left	5	3
" remaining in dock	7	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 14th Oct. 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
R I M Ship Lawrence	Docked 902·75	3 days.
S S Tadri	at 64	3 days.
S S Karli	one time. 69	3 days.
Hopper Dredger Pholas	do. 412	1 day.
S S Savitri	227	1 day.

THE DALHOUSIE TRAGEDY.

THE inquiry into the Brewery tragedy concluded a Dalhouse on the 15th inst, Mr. Douglas having committed Mr. Marsden to the Chief Court, under three charges:—Murder on account of his wife, attempted murder as regards his daughter, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on account of his son. The first named will probably recover and be able to give evidence in the Chief Court. One bullet, which was found to be the only one in her head, has been successfully extracted, the other wounds in the face were caused by the bullet passing through both cheeks. There is corroboratory evidence that Mr. Marsden's son first levelled a gun at his father before the latter used his revolver at all, and that the son pulled the trigger of the gun, but the trigger snapped on an exploded cartridge. The prisoner remains the same as on his first day of removal to the *thana*; he is quite cool and collected, and only gets excited when talking of, or being questioned on, the scene in the bedroom. Popular feeling is turning round in sympathy with him, as the evidence elicited in the trial goes a long way to show the miserable life his family has led him at home. His troubles seem to have dated from the day they were converted from Protestants to Roman Catholics, and the subject of masonry—Mr. Marsden being a strong mason—has always been a bitter bone of contention.

REPORT reached Madrid from Melilla, on Oct. 3, of a vigorous attack made by the Kabyle tribes in that neighbourhood on an outlying fort garrisoned by about 300 Spanish troops. The cause of the hostilities is attributed to the fact that the Spaniards had approached an Arab burial-ground in the construction of a fort beyond the town and fortress of Melilla. The assault was kept up for a whole day and it would appear that the works of the fort were ultimately abandoned, the garrison retiring to Melilla. The Spaniards had eighteen men and two officers killed, and thirty-five wounded. The losses of the Moors were very heavy. The commandant of Melilla has telegraphed for reinforcements, which are being despatched. A diplomatic Note, supported by the despatch of a war vessel to Tangier, is to be addressed to the Sultan of Morocco. But the affair is described as a mere patriotic freak on the part of the local tribesmen, and as not necessarily involving the responsibility of the Sultan, who has little or no control over them. As evidence of the ignorance prevalent in Morocco as to foreign affairs, it is stated that "the map of the world in use there was recently described as a most extraordinary production. England is represented as a small island lying immediately to the south of Thibet, while Spain lies on the other side of Egypt, immediately to the south of the White Sea. The map does not recognise the existence of America Australia, or, indeed, of any European countries but Russia, Bulgaria, and Spain."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

THE HYDERABAD MINISTRY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writes:—In anticipation of the Ministerial change which is now daily expected in Hyderabad, and the delay in the settlement of which has opened the door to much intrigue and confusion of men's minds, several of the Indian newspapers have contained articles attacking the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah, who, it is generally understood, has been selected by his Highness the Nizam to be the new Minister, such selection having been agreed to by the Government of India. The reasons for these attacks are:—(1) The Vikar, although in receipt of a large income, is himself greatly in debt and as he has proved himself unable to manage his own affairs, he is not likely to be able to properly administer those of the State; (2) that as Revenue Minister and the immediate supeior of Mushtak Hoossein, he is responsible for the various acts of injustice committed by that officer; and (3) that the appointment is being made by his Highness against his own wishes, and solely in consequence of pressure put upon him by the Resident. We will examine these objections *seriatim*. It seems to be admitted that the Vikar-ul-Umrah is a man of taste and education, fond of modern civilisation and civilised surroundings, and of a kind and generous disposition, possessing at the same time an acknowledged ability and aptitude for work with a considerable experience in public affairs. He enjoys a splendid income of from 12 to 14 lakhs of rupees and is the owner of probably the most beautiful and artistic palace in India. Why then should he be in debt? The plain fact is that he is not in debt at all in the strict sense of the term. The beautiful palace of Falaknama has cost about 35 lakhs of rupees. There are very few persons who can afford to put down a sum of this kind, and so the funds necessary for the building have simply been financed, and are gradually being paid off. There now remain about 20 to 25 lakhs still due, not to sowcars, but to his Highness the Nizam and to his own relations, and this debt is in regular course of liquidation. The utmost that can be said is that the Nawab has invested 35 lakhs of rupees in bricks and mortar; that he has obtained a good return for his money, and that the funds necessary for the investment have been financed in a businesslike manner. But even if he were indebted, that is no argument that he would not be able to properly administer the State affairs. The best Hyderabad statesmen from the time of Muneer-ul-Mulk, the elder, have been heavily in debt, and the greatest of them all, Sir Salar Jung I, when he died, owed over 30 lakhs of rupees. Indeed, our own great statesman, Fox, was notoriously in debt, and yet no whisper of reproach was ever made against him of maladministration. As a matter of fact, all Hyderabad nobleman are in debt, and even those who have vast hoards buried in their palaces are in the habit of contracting debts for their current expenses. It is the custom of the country, and some of the other aspirants with one-third of the income are far more heavily involved. So much for the indebtedness. Now as regards the objection that the Nawab is not able to manage his own private affairs, it may be remarked that his affairs are better managed than those of any other nobleman in Hyderabad. It was the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah who first engaged Mr. Dunlop for the settlement of his own jagirs, which are now managed in a thoroughly businesslike manner on the basis of a scientific revenue settlement; it is the Nawab who has introduced trained agriculturists into his own estates; and it is the example which the Nawab first set that has been subsequently followed in the administration of the State Revenue and Irrigation Departments. It was only recently, when the Nawab presided over the Commission assembled to discuss reforms in the Revenue Department, and consisting of all the trained revenue officers of the State, that he showed himself thoroughly familiar with every detail, and in so marked a manner as to elicit the respect of specialists. What was especially noticeable on this occasion was his strongly marked desire to uphold the rights of his Highness's subjects.

Now as regards the second objection. No doubt Mushtak Hoossein was the Nawab's immediate subordinate, but Mushtak Hoossein was also the confidential and chief adviser of the Nawab's superior, the Prime Minister. What Mushtak wanted he could carry through in spite of his immediate superior, the Revenue Minister, and it is a fact that the Vikar-ul-Umrah has over and over again recorded his protests against acts for which Mushtak succeeded in obtaining the Prime Minister's sanction. It is, therefore, scarcely fair now to anticipate that the Vikar-ul-Umrah, if he is made Prime Minister, will adopt a policy of oppression and injustice. It will be time enough to denounce his appointment when proof positive of the administration give grounds for the charge.

And now as to the last objection, that the appointment has been forced upon the Nizam against his own wishes by the Resident. This is an assertion which it is easy enough for disappointed aspirants or their adherents to make: but we are in a position to say that it is an absolute invention. Although the Nizam is perfectly competent to change his Minister when he wishes, it has always been customary for him to consult the Government of India through the Resident, when making a new appointment. He would certainly not nominate a man whom he know would be a *persona ingrata*, and when the Nizam asks for advice it is the duty of the Resident to give such advice as may be consistent with his instructions. In the same way as the Nizam would not appoint a person objectionable to the supreme Government, so would the latter not only refrain from advising the appointment of a man to whose personality the Nizam would object, but also as a matter of fact, it has as far as has been possible, always left the Nizam unfettered, to appoint the Minister of his own choice. The ruler of Hyderabad is an astute and farsighted prince, and although he takes a long time to make up his mind and decide upon any new departure, he knows thoroughly how far his rights go. Mr. Plowden also may be credited with a fair share of commonsense, and it is absurd to suppose that he would incur the risk and responsibilities of pressing upon the Nizam a Minister personally distastful to him, and one who is unsuited to the post. What actually took place was that when the Nizam had decided upon a change of Ministers he submitted certain names to the Resident, and at the same time intimated his own preference for one, *viz.*, the Vikar-ul-Umrah, and on ascertaining that this selection was an agreeable one to the Government, he decided upon his appointment. Although the Resident cannot, and does not, do anything of his own initiative, he is there to give advice when it is asked for, and if the Nizam accepts this advice, it is only fair to assume that he agreed with it *prima facie*, therefore, it may be assumed that the appointment is made by the Nizam of his own free-will and with the approval of the Government of India; but even if it were possible the Nizam would have preferred to make another selection, this is certainly a matter known only to the Nizam himself, and as this Prince is one of the most cautious and reticent men in India, it may certainly be assumed that he has not confided his own private thoughts and wishes to irresponsible newspaper correspondents.

The good qualities of the new nominee appear to be admitted, and no reasonable objection has been made out. The appointment will have been made after due and mature deliberation, and it is, therefore, only fair that the Press should abstain from making gratuitious and uncalled for objections, but should wait and see what the results of the new administration will be. It is currently reported that some of the disappointed noblemen have handed in protests to the Nizam, in which they say that if the appointment is made they will have to resign his service. It is to be hoped that the Nizam will deal with such persons in the same summary manner as Lord Clive did with the combination of officers who simultaneously threatened to send in their resignations. In this way, he will show the noblemen of Hyderabad, once for all, that he, and not they, is the master of his own country.

MR. SELOUS has contributed an important observation upon the feeling of the African tribes towards the European races they come in contact with—the Englishmen and the Portuguese. Probably it would not occur to anyone that the energetic, masterful, intelligent Briton ranked lower in native estimation than the effeminate, almost effete, Portuguese. Yet this Mr. Selous declares to be the case. The native judges by himself. He knows that if he had the command of men and money he would eat and drink his full, and sleep most of the time that he was not eating. The Portuguese, who does all this, and is carried about in a litter, appears to the African to be a man who has reached the gaol towards which the Englisman is striving painfully and ineffectually. Old Indians have constantly mentioned that rulers like Sir Charles Napier and Sir Charles Trevelyan, who were careless of appearances, forfeited a great deal of that respect that was properly their due. The theory has always been intelligible at least for a country of old civilisation like India, but one would not have expected to find it repeated for Mashonaland. Probably, we shall continue none the less to consolidate empires and make history in our shirt sleeves.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE DURAND MISSION.

INDAKI, Oct. 18.—We have just returned from a long morning's visit to the Ameer's new palace. The entire grounds must be fully three-quarters by half a mile in extent, a great portion of which is devoted to flower and fruit gardens. A part is merely enclosed by iron garden railings and a part is walled in, the godowns and storerooms being built into the wall

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of October 6, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 11-30 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs H B Purvis	Mrs Hunnard
Mr and Mrs Hill and Sister	Miss Wright
Mr and Mrs A E Down	Mr J F Pirie
Mr and Mrs Hume	Lt East
Dr and Mrs Dobbs	Mr O W Jenner
Lt and Mrs A B Champain	Miss D Hudson
Mr and Mrs Hartley	Capt and Mrs Langton
Mrs Johnson	Mr and Mrs Porter
Miss Wright	Mr W Kelly
Mr W A Campbell	Lt C H Laughlin
Mr and Mrs Seeley and inft	Mr Marcus Wall
Mr Jameson	Miss Dora French
Mrs J R G Edwards	Mr R Hardy
Mr D Stewart	Hon A S Lethbridge
Mr Thom	Mrs London and Infant
Mr O V Scott O'Connor	Miss S Grant

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Pinder	Mr A R Sutherland
Mr and Mrs Hamilton	Mr E French
Mr E J Warner	Mr J J Patterson
Mr R B Allason	Col Fitzroy Hart
Mr O V Tates	Maj Western
Mr and Mrs Stevenson	Mr A B Bruce
Mr H Knox	Mr Kidd
Mr Wace	Mr Blakesley
Mr Miles	Maj Hayes Sadler
Mr and Mrs Godfrey	Sir J Lambert
Mr F J Warner	Mr A J Dent
Mr A J Hall	Mr MacEwen
Miss Morrison	Mr R K Burn
Surg-Maj McLaren	Mr E W Forrest
Mr T Morrison	Mr and Mrs Sladen
Dr C Cameron	Mr P B Creagh
Lieut-Col s H Wilson	Mr W Anderson
Col Waterhouse	Lieut-Col Hilliard
Mr P O'Brien	Mr J Gallmidi
Mr Grey	Mr Uloths, N M S
Mr A Markham	Mr Sett
Mr E M Kouston	Maj Fordyce
Mr A S Jameson	Mr and Mrs Winterbotham
Dr D Priam	Mr P G Hatcheil

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Ahlers.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at Balmoral, on Friday, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Serge and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia on a short visit.

Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. James Westland as a member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, in the room of Sir D. Barbour, whose term of office will shortly expire.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in London from the Continent on Friday afternoon, and afterwards proceeded to Bagshot.

The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in Edinburgh on Monday, and met with a most enthusiastic welcome from an immense concourse of people that lined the route from the railway station to the Royal Hotel. A grand illumination and display of fireworks took place in the evening. On Tuesday deputations of the citizens of Edinburgh presented marriage gifts to their Royal Highnesses, and the freedom of the city was afterwards conferred on the Duke. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently visited the Royal Infirmary, and also opened a new wing of the Longmore Hospital for Incurables. The Duke and Duchess visited Stockton on Wednesday, and opened a new public park, the occasion being observed as a general holiday.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Goschen addressed a great meeting of Unionists in Edinburgh on Tuesday night, closely criticising Mr. Gladstone's recent speech in that city, and vindicating the conduct of the House of Lords in rejecting the Home Rule Bill as alike within the rights and in accordance with the constitutional obligations of the Peers.

Lord R. Churchill spoke on Wednesday night at a large Unionist meeting at Stalybridge, vigorously defending the action of the Peers in throwing out the Home Rule Bill, and expressing his conviction that they would persist in their attitude until the measure has been submitted to the verdict of the electorate.

Mr. Long, M.P., spoke on Monday night at Ormskirk, dealing particularly with the subject of agricultural depression and ridiculing the notion that the introduction of the Irish system of the three F's and a Land Court would improve the position of the British farmer.

IRELAND.

The Cork Town Council has passed a resolution calling on the Government to bring in a measure for reinstating the evicted tenants of Clonfad indicated in the report of the Mathew Commission.

At a meeting held on Tuesday at Ballymote, county Sligo, which was addressed by Mr. Dillon, M.P., resolutions were adopted demanding the re-instatement of the evicted tenants and the liberation of political prisoners.

Addressing his constituents at Wexford, on Monday, Mr. John Barry stated that he had tendered the resignation of his seat in Parliament because Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien sought to become dictators over the Anti-Parnellite party.

On Saturday five men who were sentenced at the Kerry Assizes in 1888 to seven years' imprisonment for moonlighting and Whiteboyism were released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.

At Glencorglin, county Kerry, on Monday, four young men, part of an armed gang of ten, were brought before the magistrates and remanded, on the charge of moonlighting and stealing money and arms from the houses of farmers in the neighbourhood of Glenbeigh.

GENERAL.

The thirty-third Church Congress began its sittings in Birmingham on Tuesday. The opening sermons were preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Durham, and Archdeacon Farrar. In the afternoon the Bishop of Worcester, as President, delivered before a large assemblage of members the inaugural address, in which he referred to the Parish Councils Bill, the question of Welsh disestablishment, the relations of the Church to capital and labour problems, and other topics. Subsequently papers on the increase of the Episcopate were read and discussed. The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday, amongst the questions dealt with being Symbolism in Public Worship, Preaching, the Duties of the Church towards both Employers and Employed, and the Needs of Increasing Populations. At the working men's meeting in the evening the subject of Licensing Reform was discussed.

General Sir R. Biddulph, R. A., has been gazetted to the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

Mr. Alderman Tyler was, on Friday, unanimously elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing civic year.

Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehangir, a Parsee gentleman, of Bombay, has presented 200,000 rupees to the Imperial Institute, to be applied for the special benefit of India.

Lord Bowen, Sir A. Rollit, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q. C., M.P., have consented to act as Commissioners to inquire into the recent colliery riots and loss of life at Featherstone.

The Welsh Land Commission sat at Towyn on Wednesday, when evidence was given as to the management of estates in the district.

The crisis in the coal trade continues, and prices have still further advanced. Work was resumed on Monday, at the old rate of wages, in a considerable number of collieries, but the resumption, especially in Derbyshire, was not so general as had been anticipated.

Representatives of the coalowners affected by the strike met at Westminster Palace Hotel on Tuesday, and resolved that, as no settlement of the dispute could be made which did not include a reduction of wages, the conference suggested by the Miners' Federation at Chesterfield would be futile. They expressed their willingness, however, to accept the proposal of the Mayors of Leeds and several other towns for a joint conference on the 9th inst.

A demonstration was held in Trafalgar-square on Sunday in support of the coal strike fund, Mr. Frank Smith and Mr. Ben Tillett being among the speakers. Resolutions were passed in favour of the nationalization of mines and protesting against the way in which the services of troops were obtained in labour disputes.

The inquest on the death of two men who were drowned on September 17, through a collision in the Thames between the steamer Tees and a barge, has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the pilot of the steamer.

Late on Tuesday night a young man, named Whitehead, shot himself with a revolver at Pentonville, after inflicting serious wounds on a young woman with whom he had had a disagreement, named Daisy Edwards. Whitehead has since died, but the injured woman is progressing favourably.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut-Col. W. C. Stather, Bo., Ret.; Dr. Jowett; Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. A. Nelson, K.C.B.; Sir S. A. Blackwood, K.C.B.; Capt. W. E. Fisher, R.N.; Mr. R. Paton; Rev. Canon Tatham; Rev. W. H. Crosskey, D.C.L.; Mr. David James; Lady Eastlake; Mrs. Alexander Ireland.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SCENE AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

FATHER IGNATIUS SILENCED BY POLICE.

THE chief subject of discussion at the Church Congress on Oct. 5th was the possibility of reunion on certain lines with other churches; but the session, thanks to the Rev. Father Ignatius, only tended to prove the great dis-union which exists in the Church itself.

The Rev. Father Ignatius had given notice that he would protest against the Rev. Charles Gore's right to speak at the Congress; and he certainly fulfilled his threat.

As Mr. Gore advanced to the front of the platform, Father Ignatius rose in the body of the meeting and shouted "Let me speak." He was greeted with cries of "Order" and "Chair." "Let me speak," said Father Ignatius. "Chair" and "Order" shouted hundreds of members in all parts of the building.

Father Ignatius then came forward to the seats set apart for the representatives of the Press in front of the platform, and, looking very pale from excitement, shouted, "I say Charles Gore has no right to speak. In the name of Jesus he has no right to speak."

Cries of "Sit down" and "Chair" were again raised and the Mayor, who was on the platform, rose and tried to restore order; but his voice was inaudible a few yards distant, and he resumed his seat.

The greatest confusion prevailed. Father Ignatius again and again shouted, "In the name of Jesus, I protest against his being heard." (Uproar). "May I speak when he has done?" ("Yes" and "No" A steward approached Father Ignatius, and, after a little persuasion, Mr. Lyne resumed his seat.

Mr. Gore then read his paper, in which he said no serious Christian could contemplate the divisions of Christendom without the gravest searching of hearts.

The Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Professor Stokes (Trinity College, Dublin,) the Bishop of Edinburgh, Mr. P. V. Smith, Earl Nelson, the Rev. E. A. Knox, and Lord Halifax followed.

While Canon Fremantle, who had been called upon by the President, was coming to the front of the platform, Father Ignatius ascended the steps and again essayed to address the meeting.

The President: I really cannot allow you to interrupt the meeting.

Father Ignatius: May I speak?

The President: No. You are entirely out of order. (Cries of "Let him speak," "Order," and "Chair."

A scene of great confusion ensued.

Father Ignatius, standing at one end of the platform, looked first at the President and at the audience several times in rapid succession, and he was evidently under influence of strong emotion.

There were deafening cries of "Let him speak," No, no," "Yes, yes" interrupted by clapping of hands and stamping of feet.

The President shouted, "I ask you to respect the authority of the Chair. ("Hear, hear," and confusion.) I ask you to maintain order. ("Hear, hear," and "Chair.")

Canon Fremantle then proceeded with his address. He said a vast deal of good might be done towards bringing about reunion if Churchmen and Nonconformists would co-operate in social work among the people.

The Bishop of Adelaide was then asked by the President to address the meeting, and as he came forward, cries of "Ignatius," "Chair," and "Order" were raised pretty generally.

The President said, "Listen for one moment, if you please."

In the midst of the noise which prevailed, Archdeacon Emery rose and said, "I think members of the Church of England should set an example." This remark elicited cries of "Hear, hear," and a burst of hearty applause.

Then, as Father Ignatius still remained standing, the noise was resumed. There was a perfect babel of sounds.

The President, in a loud voice, said, "I think we should not turn this hall into a House of Commons."

This, uttered in a jocular style, gave rise to a good deal of laughter, and order was at once restored.

The President said, I ask you to bear with me for one moment, and I will give you my reason why I do not intend to ask the Rev. Ignatius Lyne to speak to you. This meeting is a meeting for considering the question of the reunion of Christendom. It is not a meeting in which anyone has a right to come forward and make an attack upon his brother-churchmen—("Hear, hear," and applause)—and as long as I occupy this chair I shall not permit it. (Applause.)

Father Ignatius, amid loud interruption, rose from his chair, and shouted that the Bishop of Worcester had misrepresented him.

Several clergymen, including Archdeacon Emery, made their way to the interruptor, and expostulated with him, and it appeared as though they were requesting him to leave the platform.

Father Ignatius, pale and excited, conversed earnestly with them, but, owing to the din, it was impossible to hear what he said.

Cries of "Order," "Chair," and "Shame" intermingled.

The President in vain called "Corder" and "Chair."

A police inspector and two constables were seen moving towards Father Ignatius.

Something was said which led Father Ignatius to exclaim excitedly, 'I am being turned out by the police.'

The President said, "I hope you will respect the Chair."

This was followed by renewed cries of "Shame," "Order," and "Chair."

The Mayor moved towards Father Ignatius, and conversed with him for a few moments.

Meantime confusion prevailed, and the President was unable to restore order.

As the result of the conversation with the Mayor, Father Ignatius, who at one time seemed threatened with expulsion, resumed his seat, and quiet was restored.

The Bishop of Adelaide said he was very sorry that the President had not seen it to be in his power to ask the rev. gentleman to speak. (Applause, hissing, and cries of "Order" and "Chair").

The Mayor said he had had some conversation with the Rev. J. L. Lyne, and pointed out to him that according to the rules of the Congress, all questions concerning the order of the proceedings were in the discretion of the President whose decision was final, and it was the duty of Mr. Lyne, as a Churchman, to obey the ruling of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Father Ignatius said if it were explained to the meeting that he remained silent under protest, until the Bishop called upon him, he would not interrupt the meeting again.

The President then spoke on the subject of reunion. As they knew, he had taken a very active part in the work of home reunion, and there were many persons who thought he had acted unwisely. ("Hear, hear," and "no.") He maintained that they must not treat Dissenters, as he grieved to think some Churchmen did, as moral and social lepers. ("No, no.")

The *Chronical* reporter states that the Bishop's spirited defence of his presence at the Re-union Conference was interrupted at almost every phrase by laughter, howls of derision, hissing, cries of "Shame" and "Traitor," and other tokens of disrespect towards the Chair, while even the faithful few at his lordship's elbow were powerless to secure order.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address every eye turned to the corner of the platform where the upstanding Father Ignatius, clasping his books, seemed patiently waiting to be called upon. The Bishop, however, at once pronounced the Benediction the monk reverently bowing his tonsured head till it was said. But (says the *Daily News* representative) he clearly still expected that an opportunity would be given him, and so did the audience, but the president had left the platform, and after some uproar, and a somewhat decided surrounding of Ignatius by the secretaries and other officials, he tossed his head slowly three times, in half-pity, half-derision, as who should say, "They've had the best of me." He then quietly allowed himself to be escorted down to the floor and out of the hall, bowing with much dignity to the crowd which made a lane for his passage.

THE LOSS OF A RUSSIAN WAR SHIP.

THE Russalka disaster has resulted in the issuing of an Imperial order for the immediate and thorough overhaul and expert survey of all the older vessels of the Russian fleet. Nearly all the present coastguard gunboats were launched early in the sixties. A Russian Rear-Admiral assured, a correspondent that if this weeding out revision be conscientiously made, at least a score of the older and smaller craft of the Russian fleet will be disrated and condemned, and either broken up or converted to other purposes. The severe criticisms passed by the Russian newspapers on the unseaworthy condition of the ironclad monitor Russalka, which recently foundered with all hands in the Gulf of Finland, have called forth a notice from the office of the Press Censor prohibiting all reference to or comment on the state of that vessel. The fact that the orders of the Admiralty compelled the Russalka to sail from Reval in spite of the representations previously made by her officers on behalf of their personal safety has been generally deplored by the Press. The Censor has at the same time forbidden the newspapers to open subscription lists for the relief of the families of the victims unless the permission of the Government has been first obtained. As the papers will certainly not apply for the requisite authorisation, subscriptions will consequently not be asked for through their columns.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE United States Senate have continued the debate on the repeal of the Silver Purchase Law through the week the mail left with daily sittings of seven hours. Rumours have been current at Washington that unconditional repeal cannot pass, but the number of its supporters is, it is stated, increasing.

Instructions have, it is reported, been sent by the Chilian Government to its Minister in Washington directing him to discover what the United States Cabinate thinks of the idea of calling a convention of South American Republics and States "to consider the silver question."

The following estimate of the effects upon the shipment of silver to the East of the closing of the Indian mints was given by a correspondent in the "Times" of October 3. It should be remembered, however (says our contemporary), that three months is a very short time to allow for all the effects of that chane to be fully felt:—

Oct. 2.—Sir,—Three months having now elapsed since the Indian mints were closed, we are in a position to gauge the effect of that step upon the export of silver to India. The figure show £21,642,122 for the quarter ending Sept. 29; £3,730,180 for the half year ending June 26, 1893; £23,378,555 for the half years ending June 26, 1892. It is thus apparent that the export has proceeded as freely as before, and it is surely not too much to argue that if it had been checked by fiscal means the Council would have made its rate for over a million and a-half of drafts.

An interesting report to the Foreign Office, dated Shanghai, Aug. 5, is forwarded by Mr. G. Jamieson, Acting-Consul. This gentleman has compiled elaborate tables of the fluctuations in the prices of commodities in China; he shows that prices have moved very little and that there has been only a slight tendency to rise in the prices of articles produced in China and exported to gold-using countries but the fall in the price of silver, he remarks, has stimulated exports by leaving a profit on "a large variety of miscellaneous articles which would formerly have yielded no return at all." Mr. Jamieson expects a continued growth in the exports of China, but thinks that this growth cannot attain great dimensions. He, moreover, goes on to prophesy that China will not, within the next few years at all events, take much silver off the European market.

The New York Recorder asks:—"Where has the spirit of 1776 gone to? Have we less capacity for independence of English dictation in 1893, with 65,000,000 of people and wealth and resources far in excess of England, than our forefathers had 117 years ago, with only about 3,000,000 of people and nothing but borrowed money to back them? Where is the boasted hope of humanity in this great Republic of ours if on this vital question of the money standard, involving the happiness and prosperity not only of this generation but of countless millions of American people yet unborn—for posterity is mortgaged and bounded to England's money lenders for at least a hundred years to come—its statesmen have no policy except to surrender the money of the Constitution and abandon the double standard, which is the shield and defence of debtors, at the arrogant demand of England? Gladstone has said of this country that it was the "natural base for the greatest continuous empire every established by man." Yet we allow Gladstone to get up and bluff us into the belief that we must take the law concerning our standard money from his little United Kingdom) which isn't united, by the way). There are 25,000,000 fewer people in that little kingdom than are living under the Stars and Stripes. There is not one gold or silver mine in all that little kingdom's length and breadth, while these United States produce more gold and silver both than all the rest of the world put together. The value of the land of this country exceeds that of Gladstone's liliputian kingdom by 1,000,000,000dols., and the value of its houses is 400,000,000dols., over the value of the houses of Great Britain and Ireland. There are only 20,000 miles of railroad in Gladstone's petty principality, while there are 175,000 miles in this still undeveloped republic. Wall this country in, and her people can live in full comfort—yes, in luxury—if never a European ship touches its shores. Wall in the Gladstonian islands, shut them off from imports, and their people would starve to death. America feeds the world; England is fed by the world. Our mineral products exceed those of the combined outside world. And yet Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Wlison, and the gold-panic press at their heels, are in a profuse perspiration caused by their hurry and scurry to pass a bill to degrade American silver—all because they feel that it would never do for this mighty country of ours to attempt to have a silver coinage or keep up a double standard when Mr. Gladstone's little chipmunk country wants nothing but gold. If England is not willing that our Constitution should stand, or that its gold and silver money continue to be coined on equal terms, Cleveland, Wilson, Voorhees, et al. are ready to admit that the Constitution must go, and bimetallism with it."

EDWARD FITZGERALD'S GRAVE.

FORTHCOMING INTERESTING CEREMONY.

THE "Chronicle" has the following interesting note:—"A function as unique as it is interesting will take place on Saturday afternoon (Oct. 7) in the little churchyard of Boulge, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. This is the occasion of it, and to our thinking a very pretty story it is. In 1884, when Mr. William Simpson, the veteran artist of the "Illustrated London News," was with the Afghan Boundary Commission, he, lower of Omar Khayyam-made inquiry about the grave of the old poet astronomer, and learned that, thinks chiefly to its being near the tomb of a 'holy man,' it was in a fair state of preservation. To Naishapur, therefore, regardless of the distance, he rode, made a sketch of the tomb, which appeared in the "Illustrated London News," and, better still, gathered hips from the rose-trees near the spot which pious hands had planted in obdience to the 'King of the Wise,' as they called him. For thus records Khwajah Nizami, one of his pupils: 'I often used to hold conversations with my teacher, Omar Khayyam, in a garden, and one day he said to me, "My tomb shall be in a spot where the north wind may scatter roses over it." The hips were sent to Mr. Quaritch, the first publisher of the immortal paraphrase of Khayyam's poem by Edward Fitzgerald, 'the later and greater Omar,' as Mr. Gosse calls him, and thence found their way to Kew. There they were lost sight of till in September, 1889, Mr. Thistelton Dyer, at the request of Mr. Edward Clodd, made search with him for them, and happily one little bush was found in fairly thriving condition. But although Mr. Dyer tended the plant with loving and careful hand, it did not thrive so as to warrant transfer to the colder climate of Suffolk, and he therefore had it grafted on an English stock. A happy emblem, as has been said, of the flower of Omar's poetry on Fitzgerald's stem! And now that the plant is reported lusty enough to bear removal, Mr. Clodd has, on behalf of the Omar Khayyam Club, and in fulfilment of a long-cherished idea, organised the pilgrimage to Boulge to plant the young tree at the head of Fitzgerald's grave. There, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Doughty and Col. Kerrich, Fitzgerald's executors, who have given the project their approval, and of a few lovers of the illustrious man whose lifelong friendships included those as various as Carlyle and Thackeray, Tennyson, Spedding, and Donne, M.c. Simpson will narrate the story now badly told, and dedicate Omar's rose to Fitzgerald's memory. A poem suggested by the occasion will also, we learn, be contributed by Mr. Edmund Gosse."

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE regulations for the open competition of August, 1894, for admission to the Indian Civil Service have just been issued. They are the same as those issued for last August, with the following exceptions:—The number of appointments to be offered, and their distribution among the several Presidencies and Provinces, have not yet been determined. The complicated arrangements for the grouping of successful candidates, as laid down in the Civil Service Commissioners' announcements last year (pars. i. to v.) have been replaced by the following simple rule:—"Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration." The Syllabus is the same as that for the last examination, with the additional announcement, under English Language and Literature, that the special period for the examination in 1897 will be from A.D. 1600 to 1700 (Shakespeare to Dryden), and all the works of Shakespeare will be regarded as falling within that period. The books for 1894 are:—Pope, Moral Essays, Epistles, and Satires; Thomson, Seasons; Gray Poems; Cowper, Task; Crabbe, Borough; The "Spectator"; Berkeley, Minute Philosoper; Burke, on the French Revolution; Thoughts on the Present Discontents; Jhonson, Lives of the Poets; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Discourses. The examination will commence on August 1, 1894, and will be held in London. We need scarcely add that nothing is said about simultaneous examinations in India.

THE MYSTERIOUS DE JONG CASE.

HYPNOTISM TO BE TRIED.

THE "Handelsblad" states that the judicial authorities have decided after consultation with several medical men that hypnotic experiments shall be made upon De Jong. The law does not forbid resort to hypnotism, but prisoners cannot be convicted on confessions made by them while in a hypnotic sleep. The object will therefore be merely to abstract from him information regarding the missing women, which he refuses to give voluntarily. The experiments will be made by Dr. De Jong, of the Hague, a specialist on mental diseases, and Dr. Van Rentarghem, of Amsterdam, who will visit the prisoner ostensibly for the purpose of examining the state of his mind."—Reuter.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AT STALYBRIDGE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., addressed a Unionist meeting at Stalybridge on Oct. 4, and took as his theme the speech delieved in Midlothian by Mr. Gladstone. He said:—

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Edinburgh the other day derided and denounced all criticism brought against his majority based upon the ground of nationality. He quite agreed that in ordinary times and on ordinary questions that was a legitimate position for Mr. Gladstone to take up, but the question now at issue was a question of nationality, and who was to decide the great questson of whether Great Britain was to rule Ireland or whether Ireland was to rule Great Britain? (Cheers.) The Irish faction were longing to put their heels on the neck of the million and a half of the loyal Protestants, to grind them down, and, in their own language, to "pay off old scores." Who were to rule? That was the question sharply put before the constituencies at the present time. In the sixteenth century their ancestors decided whether a Spanish monarch should rule in this country, and the Spanish Armada put an end to that question. On several occasions in the history of England their ancestors had had to decide whether the French were to rule over Britain, and that controversy was settled at Waterloo, but they had never been asked whether the Celtic Irish or the Roman Catholic Irish were to rule over Great Britain or to exercise any authority over British affairs. (Interruption.) Many generations ago the Earl of Desmond—a much more formidable foe than Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and O'Brien with their No Rent manifesto, their boycotting, and their Plan of Campaign—was smashed up with his knights, and his castles were taken. Again James II., who tried to rule Ireland with a Roman Catholic Parliament and a Roman Catholic army, was routed and his crown went down. The contrast he was drawing was that it was left to Mr. Gladstone, at the close of the nineteenth century, to propose that the British people should be ruled by an Irish faction. (Cheers.) Not only so. Mr. Gladstone proposed that all Imperial questions and all British and Scottish questions should be practically placed almost entirely under the control of the faction. Were the people going to allow them to succeed in their object? (No.) That whould be the effect of what Mr. Gladstone called, at Edinburgh, his grand Act. But it was not grand, and it was not an Act. (Laughter and cheers) It was a Bill which Parliament had rejected, and Mr. Gladstone would have to travel a very long, very weary, and very uphill road before he reached again the place he occupied with his measure at the end of July.

Mr. Gladstone was like the mythical martyr Sisyphus who had to roll the heavy stone up the hill again, and when it reached the summit down it would come, crushing in its descent all the life and strength out of the Home Rule Bill. What force had toppled Mr. Gladstone down? The House of Lords had accomplished that feat, and the House of Lords would do it again. (Loud cheers.) It was certain that the action of the House of Lords would be repeated as often as was necessary until the First Minister of the Crown submitted to the people his Repeal and Separation Bill. In 1892 Mr. Gladstone left no resource, no deceit unresorted to in order to hoodwink and deceive the electors. It was "a grand thing" to betray the loyalists into the hands of their hereditary foes, to suspend in Ireland all security for freedom, and to turn adrift the civil servants and the constabulary. It was "a grand thing" to bring forward financial proposals which were radically unsound, unjust, and founded on false statistics, and which imposed nearer 400,000*l.* than 300,000*l.* of additional burden on the British taxpayer. It was a "grand act," worthy of Mr. Gladstone's reputation as a financier. (Laughter.) When Mr. Gladstone was catching at political support by any expedient, it was "a grand thing" for Mr. Morley—that Cato of our days—to make promises to Irish landlords. He (Lord Randolph) could not estimate the grandeur of Mr. Gladstone's proceedings. They were too sublime for ordinary people. Mr. Gladstone preached a new philosophy. He had read the Premier's Edinburg speech more than once—a Herculean feat—and these were the cardinal principles of the philosophy which Mr. Gladstone now preached to the English people. "If you cannot get your way politically by fair means, get it by foul. If you cannot get into power by your own popularity, and by the confidence which the people have reposed in you, after an experience of many years, then you must proceed to win the people by bribes. Lead them at any cost from the path of patriotic duty, by promising as many classes and sections and groups of people as you think will gratify them most, no matter whether you can satisfy them or not." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone was seeking support to Home Rule by promises to the agricultural interests, and to the temperance parties; and in respect to Disestablishment in Scotland, he would not lead the way himself, but left it to Sir Charles Cameron. Mr. Gladstone's speech was an instance of sublime audacity—this consummation of sixty years of public life. He felt it necessary that his party should again go in for the great confidence trick on a practical scale. The difficulties of Mr. Gladstone's position were in the condition of Parliament, the state of the constituencies, and the state of ignorance arising from the duplicity of Mr. Gladstone himself—a duplicity which had hardly ever been equalled. (Cheers) Mr Gladstone's threats at Edinburgh reminded him of the curse of the Lord Archbishop of Rheims, "What gave rise to no little surprise, Nobody seemed one penny the worse." (Laughter and cheers.) That was very much the case with the House of Lords. The House of Lords would force an imperious Minister to seek the final judgment of the people. (Loud cheers.)

A RUSSIAN VICEROYALTY IN ASIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent, of the "Daily Telegraph," writes:—The rumours concerning the alleged intention of the Government to establish a separate administration for the provinces of Central Asia are in their present form misleading. The facts, I am credibly informed, are as follows: For many months past the extreme Slavophile or Pan-Russian party, which has but few representatives in the ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been zealously advocating the official addition to the Emperor's title of that of "Emperor of Asia," or at least of Central Asia.

This absurdity, having found no responsive echo anywhere, was succeeded by the proposal that Russian Central Asia should be erected into a viceroyalty, as the caucasus was some years ago under Grand Duke Michael, the Viceroy to be invested with exceptionally large discretionary power, within the broad limits of a general programme, and the administration to be otherwise practically independent of St. Petersburg. The Viceroy's task would be the political and military consolidation of Central Asia, combined with the exhaustive study of the resources and weak points of Persia, India and Afghanistan, and the adoption of all needful measures to keep Persia well prepared for those serious contingencies which however remote, are regarded by every officer as inevitable andidesirable. Central Asia would thus be rendered as effective a basis for offensive operations in the East as Poland is for defence in the West.

This idea, which emanates from military men whose knowledge of the provinces and whose technical skill are universally admitted to be much superior to their tact and judgment, has now been embodied in a written project which is likely to be considered and discussed.

The Emperor, however, is believed to dislike the idea as a whole; and, although he may ultimately be induced to give his sanction to some such scheme considerably modifying the present system of administration in Central Asia, with a view to prepare for all contingencies. he will not consent to any measure which would make any of his subjects, even a member of his own family, the arbiter of war and peace.

But on the other hand it is quite possible that any relaxation of the central control, however carefully hedged in with restrictions, might suddenly result in a foolish freak like that by which General Komaroff endangered the peace of Europe. This is why some of the coolest heads refuse to countenance the scheme, which is said to be approved by the Under-Secretary for War (Gen. Obrutscheff), and also, if less warmly, by the War Minister himself.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

THE outbreak of cholera at Hamburg seems now to have subsided; there were no fresh cases on Tuesday, Oct 3rd. The epidemic at Bilbao seems also to be subsiding; but at Palermo there is a foamidable increase both in the number of fresh cases and of deaths.

Since June, when the outbreak at Brest began, there have been about 250 deaths from the disease. The two adjoining villages, Kerinou and Poul Canastroc, have suffered even more severely entire households having died of cholera in a few hours.

The steamer Remo, which sailed from Genoa with 1,433 emigrants for Brazil, has returned to Italy. Owing to cholera having broken out on board the vessel on her arrival at Rio Grande was not allowed to land any of her passengers, and was sent back across the Atlantic. During the voyage 123 of those on board were attacked by cholera and 64 died.

One death from cholera in England, and three fresh cases were notified in Wednesday's (Oct 4) statement by the Local Government Board. The British Government has protested against the action of certain foreign Governments in proclaiming as infected British ports which are perfectly free from cholera.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs received a telegram from M. le Myre de Vilers, the Envoy Extraordinary to the Court at Bangkok on the 2nd instant announcing the conclusion of his negotiations with Siam. A treaty was signed on the 1st inst. by the French and Sinamese Plenipotentiaries, together with an additional convention to ensure the fulfilment of the French ultimatum, and of the complementary guarantees accepted by Siam. Provisions are agreed upon by the contracting parties in view of favourinz commercial relations between the French possions and the adjoining Siamese territories. Siam undertakes to afford every facility on the right (Siamese) bank of the Mekong for the carrying out of engineering or other works which may be required by the necessities of river navigation. France will continue to occupy Chantaban until the complete fulfilment of the stipulations, and in particulars until the evacuation of the left bank of the Me-kong by the Siamese.

The treaty, signed by M. le Myre de Vilers, is considered by the French Government as giving complete satisfaction to all the demands of France. The following is the text of the treaty and of the convention:

1. The Siamese Government renounces all pretensions to all territories on the left bank of the Me-kong, and to the islands of that river.

2. The Siamese Bovernment undertakes not to maintain or run armed vessels or bouts on the waters of the great lake, Tale Sap, or of the Me-kong, and of their tributaries situated in the territories spoken of in the following article.

3. The Siamese Government will not erect any fortified post or military establishment in the Provinces of Battambang and Siem-Reap, and within a zone of 15 miles from the right bank of the Me-kong.

4 Within the zones mentioned in Article 3 the Police Administration will be exercised according to cutom by the local authorities with the strictly necessary contiugents. No armed fotce, regular or irregular, shall be maintained.

5 The Siamese Government undertakes to enter within six months into negotiations with the French Government for the purpose of establishing a Customs and commercial regime in the teritories mentioned under Art 3, and of revising the Treaty of 1856, Until the conclusion of this accord Customs duties shall be levid in the zone stipulated by Art, 3 The French Government will continue to grant reciprocal treatment to produce of that zone,

6 As the development of navigation on the Me-kong may render necessary on the right bank certain works or the establishment of barge relays, or wood and coaling stations, the Siamese Government undertakes to grant at the request of the French Government every facility necessary for those purpose.

7. French citizens, subjects, or liegemen (ressortissants) may pass without let or hindrance and trade in the territories mentioned in Art. 3 on being provided with a pass issued by the French authorities. Reciprocity will be granted to the inhabitants of these zones.

8. The French Government will have the option of establishing Consulates wherever it may deem fit, in the interests of its citizens, subjects, or liegemen (ressotissants), and in particular at Korat and Nuang Nam. The Siamese Government will provide the necessary ground.

9. In case of any difficulties the French text alone will rule.

10. The present Treaty shall be ratified within four months from the day of signing.

The following is the text of the Convention:

The Siamese military posts established on the left bank of the Me-kong and in the islands on the river shall be evacuated within one month from the signature of the present Convention. Those situated in the provinces of Angkor and Battambang, and on the right bank of the river, within a zone of 25 kilometres from the river, must be evacuated by the same date, and the fortifications must be razed.

The authors of the attacks on the French at Tong Xieng Khan, and Hammoun, shall be tried by the Siamese authorities. A representative of France will attend the trial and will see that the sentences are carried out. The French Government will have the option of judging whether the penalties are adequate, and, should there be cause, of demanding a trial before a "mixed" tribunal, the composition of which shall be fixed by the French Government.

The Siamese Government shall hand over to the French Minister at Bangkok, or to the French authorities on the frontier, all French, Annamite, Cambodian, or Laos subjects from the left bank of the Me-kong detained on whatevor grounds, It shall not, in any manner, hinder the return over the left bank of the former inhabitants of that region,

The Bang-Bien of Tong Xieng Khan and his suite shall be brought over by a delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Legation, as well as French arms and flags scized by the Siamese authorities.

The French Government will continue to occup Chantaban until the execution of the present convention and in particular until the complete and peaceful evacuation of the Siamese posts established on the left bank of the Me-knog the islands of the river, and in the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, and within a radius of 25 kilometres on the right bank of the Me-kong.

One of the objects of M. Le Myre de Vilers in framing this treaty which is admirable from a French point of view appears to be to faustrate any British designs on Siam. The privileges given to France on the Siamese dide of the Me-kong, in the provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, and in the 15 mile zane of Siamese territory are given in perpotuity, and in fact constitute a lien upon the country. The restrictions of sovereignty on the part of Siam in those territories are imposed also in perpetuity. These regions must practically be regarded as faliing within the French sphere of influence, Siam having to bear the cost of administration and the responsibility of maintaining order.

The "Soir" complains of an unfortunate oversight in Art. 1. The Siamese Government renounces all claims to the territories on the left of the Me-kong. "Why not have added," asks the "Soir," "the words, up to the Chinese frontier? The whole dispute turned on this point. The omission of those words has allowed England to mix herself up in a matter which was none of her business. Out of his omission arose the famous question of the buffer State, which, if the French Government does not take care, will be settled favourably to English intercsts—that is to say, contrary to French interests."

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AGRA BANK

THE following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Agra Bank, Limited:—

"The Agra Bank, Limited, 35 Nicholas Lane, London E.C., Sept. 30, 1893.

"Sir,—At the last general meeting a wish was expressed by many shareholders that an interim meeting should be held in the autumn, and the directors have therefore called a meeting for Oct. 12, notice of which is enclosed. The shareholders are aware that proposals to write down the capital of the bank, so as to bring it, into accord with the decrease in value caused by the depreciation in silver, have frequently been pressed upon your directors. The difficulty of making such a change has hitherto lain in the constant fluctuation in the value of silver. The recent action of the Government of India, however, which practically fixed the maximum value of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* enables your directors to formulate a scheme for the adjustment of the capital of the bank in conformity with the present condition of the Eastern exchan

therefore, he followed. His lordship, in giving judgment said: "The jury were warranted in finding that the sale complained of on the 17th of April, 1889, was a sale by an auctioneer for the defendant, with the full knowledge that he was acting illegally, in order to enable the defendant to get possession of the plaintiff's goods, and make a profit out of them, in which the auctioneer was to share. It was contended for the plaintiff that by reason of this illegal sale the bill of sale was gone. I do not thing so. The only effect of that illegal sale was to give the plaintiff a right to damages to the full value of the goods improperly sold, as against any liabilities which the plaintiff might be under for any instalments then due under the bill of sale, and the amounts which might be payable if default should afterwards be made. Such defaults were, in fact made, and in respect of them another sale took place. After deciding that the bill of sale must stand, his lordship said:—"The result is that the plaintiff is entitled to 660*l.*, the value of the goods wrongfully sold in April, and 20 for the goods not scheduled, and the defendant is entitled under his counter-claim to 301*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, the amount due to him for principal and interest under the bill of sale at the time of the action, after allowing for all sums received by the defendant on the sale of goods in the bill of sale. The balance amounts to 378*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, for which I give judgment with costs."

At a meeting held in Leeds on Monday, of the creditors of Mr. John Hardcastle, chartered accountant and financial agent, of London and Leeds, it was stated that the man Monson negotiated some time ago through the debtor for advances on the estate of Hambrough. In 1892. Hardcastle sued Monson at the Leeds assizes for 1,800*l.* commission, in respect to loans obtained through a local bank, and obtained judgment for the full amount with costs. The liabilities of Hardcastle were put down at 16,079*l.* and the assets at 5,451*l.* The debtor absconded from Leeds nearly a year ago.

INDIAN HOME CHARGES.

THE following letter from Degby the times poluts Sir,—People in india, Europeans as well as natives, will be grateful for the stand you make in your leading columns to-day against the proposal to charge India with half the expense of a costly Royal Commission that she did not ask for, and does not want. To burden India with any part of the heavy bill is, as you say, "an injustice deeply felt, and certain to be bitterly resented by those who are called upon to contribute it.

May I be permitted to call attention to another not dissimilar injustice that is deeply felt and bitterly resented by all classes in India? I refer to the arrangement by which our fellow country-mea and fellow subjects in the East are virtually made to pay the salary of an appointment which has nothing whatever to do with them. When the present Government came into existance and the Earl of Kimberly was appointed to the double offices of Lord President and Secretary of State for India, economists were congratulated on the fact that the country was saved from "payment of the salary"—£2,000 per annum—"attached in the ordinary course of things to the functions of President of the Council.' As the pay of the Indian Ministry comes, rightly or wrongly, out of the Indian Exchequer, some of us ventured to appeal to the First Lord of the Treasury not to sanction what Lord Salisbury in his place in Parliament has described as a "new departure of principle." We urged on equitable grounds that the amount received by Lord Kimberley—viz., £5,000, should be divided between England and India. To all our remonstrances, however, a deaf ear has been turned.

Public opinion in India has expressed itself very strongly on the matter, and many columns of your journal could be filled with the indignant comments of the Anglo-Indian and native Press. The Government when called to account by Lord Stanley of Alderley and other peers for their "shabby economy replied, like the unfortunate servant girl under other circumstances, that the subject of complaint was really such a "small one." As if that disposed of the question. "You must not," Lord Salisbury pertinently rejoined, measure a financial injury by the number of thousand pounds involved. If people feel that their money is being taken from them it matters very little whether it figuers as thousands or tens of thou sands." In same speech the noble marqvis invited the leader of the House "to consider, supposing he was dealing with some commnity less distant, less patient, that the Indian, how such an arrangement would be criticized." That anyone should believe the Treasury or the British Executive to be in a position to impose upon the Indian Government such settlements in regards to disputed point of finance as the Imperial Government may choose', seem very shoking to Mr. Goschen. Does the right hon. gentleman think that the Indian Government willingly accepts the settlement of this "disputed points of finance."?

If the lord president as such had no duties or responsibilities nothing he said, but your readers will recollect with that indignation it was denied in the House of Commons the otherday that his office is a sinecure.

A leading native journal, in writing about discussion raised by Lord Stanly of Alderly, puts the case thus:—Lord Kimberley's reply was to the effect that the Indian taxpayer was in no way wronged, by the fact that his lordship received no remuneration as Lord President. The salary of the Secretary of State for India is £5,000 per annum, and that of Lord President £2,000. Would his lordship have amicably acquiesced in an arrangement by which ee would have received the salary of the latter appointment while performing the duties of the two offices? When they are combined in a single person it is but fair that India and England should pay him in some equitable proportion. "An influential English payer in Bombay declares that if the home Government would "have the goodness to bestow one thought upon the subject thep would see that it is preposterous" for India to pay the expense of so essentially British a post as that of Lord President, "which is what it amounts to." Yes that is what it amounts to.

We are often told—and I for one am not concerned to deny the allegation—that there are persons who seem to take a delight in picking holes in our rule in India. If that is the case, is it not a pity to play into the hands of such detractors by providing them with real grievanbes?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
September 27. S. DIGBY.

THE TERRIBLE STORMS IN AMERICA.

LOSS OF 2,000 LIVES.

It is believed (says a Reuter's telegram from New Orleans to-day) that 2,000 persons perished by the tidal wave and the cyclone which visited the lowlands near here on Sunday, Oct. 1st. The disaster in Grand Isle and in Cheniere Caminda was appalling.

Plantations were ruined and whole villages swept away, hundreds of people being drowned or killed as they huddled together in their lightly-constructed wooden dwellings.

Scores of small craft were driven ashore, and as the waters receded they left the land strewn with corpses.

Rain fell in torrents at the time of the visitation.

The wind was cyclonic, and a great wave rolled in from the Gulf tearing the houses from their foundations, uprooting trees, and destroying the crops.

At Grand Isle, 90 miles south of New Orleans, where the devastation was greatest, 140 families, mostly those of small planters and fishermen, are said to have perished.

Hundreds are reported to have been killed at Cheniere Caminda, and the casualties elsewhere are also very serious.

News, however, is meagre, owing to the lack of telegraphic communications.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L Mercer, B	Lieut E S A Wake, ISC
Mr B McMaster, M	Lieut C G Carnegy, ISC
Lieut C E F K Macqnoid, ISC	Surg-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Sir A MacKenzie, KCSI, BCS, 6 mos	Lieut-Col H A Sawyer, ISC, 1 year
Mr H S Talbot, B 4½ mos	Major H Mansfield, ISC 4 mos
Mr F W Thellusson, B 4 days	Major E C C Sandys, ISC, 3 mos
Mr A C L Learmouth, B 1 week	Lieut F N Burton, ISC, 14 days
Mr H E Haddon, B, 3 mos	Lieut H J Thacker, ISC, 3 days
Mr L C Witkowsky, B, 6 mos	Lieut C H Clay, ISC, 6 mos
Mr T M Horsfall, MCS, 28 days	Surg-Capt C T Hudson, ISC, 6 mos
Mr W Lee-Warner, CSI, BCS, till Jan. 29, 1894	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R C Dutt, CIE, BCS	Col A H Prinsep, C B ISC
Mr A L Saunders, BCS	Lieut-Col E Qain, ISC
Mr C E Backland, BCS	Capt W O M Mosse, ISC
Mr F A Robertson, BCS	Lieut T X Britten, ISC
Mr J A Anderson, BCS	Lieut T M Ward, ISC
Mr G O Walker, BCS	Lieut E J Lugard, DSO, ISC
Mr A L Saunders, BCS	
Mr W W B Maxwell, B	Surg-Col G C Chesnaye, B
Mr A C L Learmouth, B	Surg-Lt-Col A Crombie, B
Mr F W Thellusson, B	Surg-Major J McLaren, B
Mr J R Blandford, B	Surg-Major T H Sweeny, B
Mr W G Newton, B	Surg-Capt G Jameson, B
Mr E J Woods, B	

THE COAL CRISIS.

LETTER FROM LORD SALISBURY.

A CORRESPONDENT who recently wrote to Lord Salisbury drawing his attention to the great distress and suffering, and the serious dislocation of trade caused by the prolonged dispute in the coal trade, has received the following reply:—

Hatfield House, Hatfield, Oct. 2.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Marquess of Salisbury to acknowledge your letter of the 27th of September. In reply, I am to say that Lord Salisbury has watched with deep regret the progress of the conflict between the coalowners and the miners. He fears the injury which it will do to both sides will be profound and lasting. It is to be regretted that opportunity has not been given for a full discussion of the question in the House of Commons, for such discussions are of the greatest value in forming public opinion. I am to add that Lord Salisbury is not aware that any plan has been suggested by which legislation could arrest or mitigate the injuries under which this great industry is suffering.—Yours faithfully,

R. T. GUNTON.

COALS AT £3 PER TON.

The enhanced price of 2*s.* a hundredweight was charged on Saturday, Sept. 30, by all the leading merchants who do a trolley trade, but several of the smaller dealers, especially in the south and east of London, charged 2*s.* 1*d.* and 2*s.* 2*d.* a hundredweight. A much higher price was obtained for coal sold in smaller quantities. In Walworth a dealer said he had done a good trade with the very poor by selling 14 lbs. of coals for 4½*d.*, and he had had several customers for lots of 7 lbs. for which he charged 2½*d.*, or at the rate of 3*s.* a hunderweight. The retail prices by the ton were:—Wallsend, 38*s.*; house coal, 36*s* and kitchen (cabbles and nuts), 35*s*. One or two merchants, however, sold kitchen coal at 34*s*. The last occasion on which coal was sold at 2*s.* per hundredweight in the metropolis was immediately after the great snowstorm in 1881, but then the high price was not due to any scarcity of supplies, but to the heavy cost of cartage owing to the state of the streets.

THE ALLEGED COMPACT OF COALOWNERS.

A leading Chesterfield coalowner, who is a member of the Coalowners' Federation, was seen on Sept. 30 with reference to a statement that all the members of the Federation were bound under a heavy penalty not to re-open their pits except under certain conditions. He said there was not a particle of truth in the allegation. He had attended every meeting, including the so-called secret gathering, convened by the Federation, and no arrangement of that kind had ever been mooted. He or any other of the associated owners, could reopen his pits that day if he chose, and by so doing would subject himself to no penalty, nor break faith with anyone. They were not bound together by parchment, but by interest. They had been forced to act in concert by the action of the miners' Federation, and so long as the miners occupied their present position, so long would be the owners stand together to defend their own interests.

MINERS' WIVES IN LONDON.

Some forty miners' wives arrived at King's Cross Station from Castleford, on Saturday evening, Sept. 30. They were conveyed in brakes to a hotel in West Smithfield, accompanied by a brass band. Collections were made *en route*, it being the object of the women's visit to make street collections during their stay in London on behalf of the Castleford Relief Fund.

The negotiations between the Federated Coalowners and the Miners' Federation had advanced no further on Oct. 2, and a settlement of the dispute is said to be still a long way off. The decision of the Miners' Federation to let those men resume work who had the opportunity of doing so at the old rate of wages led to the re-opening of a number of pits. The manager of Messrs. Knowles's pits at Pendlebury was waited upon by a deputation of the men to see if they were to be allowed to return to work at the old rate, but he informed them that the directors had instructed him to say that they would never open the pits except at a substantial reduction. The manager of the Clifton and Kersley Coal Company also told a deputation of miners that that company's collieries would not be opened at the old rates. The men employed at two or three pits in the Ashton-under-Lyne district were allowed to go back to work, as were also the men at Mr. Fletcher's's collieries, Little Lever, and those at the Oakwell collieries, in the Erewash Valley, Derbyshire. Asked to give his views on the present position of the dispute in the coal trade, Mr. T. Ashton, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said he thought the miners were now on the right track. If the other leaders had been in favour of taking such a course, both Mr. Pickard, M.P., the president, and himself would have allowed the men to resume work where they could at the old rate of wages three weeks after the stoppage commenced. He would not express any opinion how far the re-opening of the pits at the old rate would extend, but, in his opinion, the private coalowners would be very foolish if they did not re-open their pits, as they had the greatest interest at stake and the least voice in the coalowners' meetings. The representatives of the miners were still willing to meet the coalowners at any time to talk the matter over.

A meeting of the Coalowners' Federation was held at Westminster on October 3 to consider the resolutions passed by the Miners' Federation at the Chesterfield meeting last week. It was decided that no settlement could be made which did not include a reduction in wages. The meeting also had before it a proposal of the Mayors of Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Nottingham, Derby, and Barnsley that the Owners' Federation and the Miners' Federation should send deputations to a meeting of those gentlemen to be held on Monday Oct. 9 with a view to devising a basis for the settlement of the dispute; and it was resolved that three leading coalowners and the secretary of the Federation should attend the meeting and report to the Executive.

Mr. S. Woods, M. P., the president of the Lancashire Miners' Federation on Oct. 4 expressed the opinion that under all the circumstances the action of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain in allowing all the men who could do so at the old rate of wages to resume work was about the only sensible move that could have been made. The result would be to show which colliery owners were really the miner's friends, and who were desirous of breaking up the Miner's Federation. A settlement might not take place immediately, but every week would bring about changes which would make the prospects of the men brighter and the position of the dissentient colliery owners more unfavourable. He did not believe that any of the men who resumed, work would fail to pay the levy suggested at the conference last week, and he estimated that a month hence the men's officials would be receiving 20,000*l.* a week from that source. This, in addition to the loyal and generous support of the public, would do much to help the men until a general settlement of the dispute was effected. The President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce suggested that the Board of Trade should be asked to mediate in the dispute. Mr. Parrott, the miners' agent, speaking at Rothwell, said the funds of the Yorkshire Association were exhausted, 160,000*l.* having been paid out; but the men were prepared to fight ten weeks longer. The damage caused by the recent disturbances in the West Riding is estimated at 130,000*l.*

Mr. J. Staats Forbes, addressing the shareholders in the North Metropolitan Railway and Canal Company at Cannon Street Hotel, on Sept. 29, referred to gas and other companies now consuming reserve stocks of coal. He added:—"If we cannot stock with English, we can with foreign coal. We should have no difficulty in importing hundreds of thousands of tons of German coal, equal to the best Welsh coal, at prices very slightly exceeding the present contract prices of English coal."

Lord Bowen, Sir A. Rollit, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., have consented to act as Commissioners to inquire into the recent disturbances and loss of life at Featherstone.

IN an article on professionalism in "Football,' the *Times* says:—It is on record that a Scottish half-back was lured into England on a two years' lease for £500. For this sum he was expected to play matches, of course, only during sixteen months. Only the other day again an old member of the Blackburn Rovers signed with Everton for, it is said on excellent authority, the substantial emolument of £250 down and £5 per week. The secretary of the famous Sunderland team (which heads the League) tells a story that is on a par with these proofs of the desirability of a talent at football. A Scotsman of repute as a player wished to join the Sunderland men. Asked as to his terms, he replied "£150 down, £150 a year, and a situation of £70 per annum in a shipbuilding yard."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3*s.* 6*d.* a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPANISH FORTS ATTACKED BY MOORS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

OFFICIAL telegrams received from Melilla on the 3rd inst., state that the Riff tribes have attacked the new Spanish forts in process of construction outside that Spanish colony. The garrison defended the position bravely, killing many Moors. The firing lasted several hours, and the assailants were only repulsed by strong reinforcements from Melilla. The Spanish had several killed and 35 wounded, including two officers. The origin of the collision was the objection of the tribes to an extension of the Spanish lines. A Commissioner of the Sultan of Morocco vainly tried to prevent the outbreak, but had to retire in view of the attitude of the tribes.

The attack of the Riff tribes on Melilla is now reported to be more serious than was at first supposed. Several thousand tribesmen assaulted the various parts of the Spanish lines, putting special dash into the attack upon the obnoxious outwork whose small garrison suffered the most. Towards evening the tribesmen retired, carrying off their wounded. The Spanish commander has telegraphed for reinforcements of artillery, and the Government has ordered the authorites in Andalucia to forward them immediately, and to hold several battalions ready to follow. The Minister of War took the Queen-Regent the news from Melilla, assuring her Majesty that the Spaniards were quite able to repel the Moorish attack, and that measures had been taken for sending out troops. Senor Sagasta, though confined to his bed, conferred with the Minister of War, who found him slightly fatigued. The intelligence from Morocco is the cause of much excitement in military and political circles here.

It is difficult to describe the surprise and indignation of the Spaniards. Almost without exception the Madrid papers call upon the Government to take the law into its own hands, and to show the Riff Arabs that Spain will not brook repeated attacks upon her soldiers, her vessels, and her subjects. The Sultan of Morocco always gives tardy and incomplete satisfaction, and is powerless to act against these wild tribesmen. The Ministerial organs alone deprecate any patriotic scare that may lead to complications with the Sultan and with the European Powers, who wish for the preservation of the political and territorial *status quo* in Morocco. The Spanish Foreign Office will send a demand for satisfaction to the Sultan, and the War Office has authorized General Margallo to repel energetically all Arab attacks upon the outworks of Melilla. Some activity is reported in the arsenals and the garrisons of the south of Spain, only, however, with a view to meet all emergencies.

The Council of Ministers to-night decided that reinforcements are to be sent to Melilla with large war supplies. Spanish diplomacy at Tangier will meanwhile insist upon the Sultan obliging his subject to respect the treaty rights of Spain. Up to one this afternoon hostilities had not been renewed around Melilla. The Spanish loss is now stated as eighty killed and wounded. The Spanish commander has assented to a short truce to bury the dead.

Despatches from Melilla state that the fighting there was of a desperate character. The Moors, in whose ranks were Frajans, Mezquita, and Mezuza Kabyles, were 5,000 strong, while the Spanish garrison numbered about 300 men. General Margallo behaved with the utmost gallantry, himself leading his men to the charge over and over again. The fight went on from early morning until the fall of night. By a great effort the Spanish troops succeeded in rescuing and bringing into Melilla the labourers and a picket of soldiers employed on the works at Fort Guariach. The Moors were armed with Remington rifles, and fought with fanatical fury, pursuing the Spaniards, when the latter fell back, to the very walls of the fortifications in the teeth of a murderous-fire. The Spanish general was fortunate in having at his disposal a small body of cavalry, well led and admirably drilled. These mounted men were all day on the alert, and whenever a detachment of infantry was in difficulties dashed down upon the Moors, breaking their ranks and making the necessary diversion, while their long sabres also did great havoc among the enemy. The guns of the forts were well handled and did terrible execution not only in the ranks of the assailants, but among the villages on the heights near.

Many mosques and houses were reduced to ruin by the well-directed shots of the Spanish artillerymen. Eighteen men of the Spanish garrison were killed, and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, of whom two have sustained mortal injuries. The Moors carried off their dead and wounded.

Reinforcements of men with ample supplies of ammunition, guns, and arms of all kinds are leaving Malaga and Seville for Melilla.

A diplomatic note will be despatched to the Sultan of Morocco, whose authority, however, over these tribes is but nominal, and a man-of-war will probably also be sent to Tangier to support the diplomatic remonstrance. A gunboat will also be despatched to bombard the strongholds of the pirates on the Riff coast.

EMILE ZOLA IN LONDON.

"THESE English dinners are so long."

This is what Emile Zola said to me across the white linens and the yellow chrysanthemums of the Hotel Metropole banquet table.

We were a lovely company. There was M. Emile Zola, to begin with, and Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, and, on the left of M. Emile Zola, Mr. Underdown, Q.C. I answered him, saying that the intervals between the dishes could be filed up by looking at the lovely company that was present. To begin with, there was Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who, having been in the pain, has all right to be in the glory; there was Mr. Andrew Chatto, who, undismayed by the Vizetelly prosecution, has published the recent works of M. Zola, and who is about to publish a certain biography of the master; there was Mr. Spielmann, the arbitrator and kindly Mæcenas of English art; there was Mr. Frank Harris, of the *Fortnightly Review*, the male Madame Adam of London; there was Bill Nye, of the *New York World*, sparkling with American humour, and W. W. Astor, sparkling with American gold, and the Hon. John Collier, and Thomas Hardy, who was not present, and on that account all the more remarked and remarkable (to the extent, indeed, that we talked—Zola and Crawfurd and Underdown and I—about his work, and notably about "Tess," during the whole *entremets* period), and Mr. Alfred Hunt and Heath Joyce, of the *Daily Graphic*, and Charles Lowe, whilom of *The Times*, and John Lane, the most artistic publisher in London, and George Moore, the most artistic *homme de lettres*; also Henniker Heaton, terrible on postage stamps, and Gilbert Parker, terrible on style, and Douglas sladen, whose horizon is boudded by Tudor street, and G. H. Thring, and E. F. Villiers, and Walter Wren, and many others, as decorative as they were charming.

The dinner was a good one. There was a certain preparation of lobster—*Timbale de Homard a l' Indienne*, they called it—which would have made Brillat Savarin smile with pleasure; and as to the *mousseline au Marasquin*, it was a dream of (or after) the Arabian Nights.

We had also a *Bombe Théodora*, *apropos* of which we talked with Zola about Sardou and Bernhardt and Theresa Raquin, about which Zola said that Sarah would never play it; and Mr. Grein was pointed out, and Texeires de Mattos.

A man in a black beard, who looked like a third *rôle* in an Ibsen or a Bjornson drama, interrupted the Chateau Poncy (Grand Vin, 1888) to announce toasts. Mr. Oswald Crawford performed these functions, beginning with the Queen—as to whom he was loyally eloquent; and then the President of the French Republic, as to whom M. Georges Petilleau sparkingly responded; and, finally, the President of the Rebublic of Letters, M. Emile Zola, the guest of the evening.

Zola was very eloquent in answer, with his sweet voice, and pointed out that this was his first appearance in London as an *homme de lettres*, and not as a journalist; that a royal reception had been accorded—not to his works, indeed, but to himself; and that the kindness was offered to the *homme de lettres*, but not at all to his books. This latter statement was unfortunately boisterously received, with much applause, by a non-French-speaking public. It was noticeable that M. Zola neither ate nor drank during the whole evening. The *menu*, however, was in best Metropole style—a real three volume novel of gastronomy.

R. H. SHERARD.

INDIAN MAIL SERVICE VIA BRINDISI.

THE South Eastern Railway Company, by which line the India mails are forwarded from the Post Office every Friday by the twenty minutes past eight p.m. mail train from Cannon-street, have, in consequence of the discontinuance of the Club Train Service, arranged with the Peninsular and Oriental Service Navigation Company that for the accommodation of passengers by the P. and O. steamers from Brindisi a special train shall run on Friday in each week during October, leaving Charing Cross at three p.m. in connection with a special boat to leave Dover at ten minutes to five p.m., and passengers for this train can be booked from Cannon-street by the train from there at quarter to three p.m. on those days, so as to join the P. and O. train at Charing Cross.

MR. GOSCHEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GOSCHEN on Oct. 3 addressed a public meeting held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Unionist Associations. There were about 3,000 persons present. The chair was taken by the Marquess of Lothian.

Mr. Goschen, who on rising was loudly cheered, said he was pleased once more to find himself in a hall to which he was no stranger, advocating a cause which had not gone back. (Cheers.) Unionists had been told that they were fighting a losing cause, but they had not lost. The country knew it, and the Government knew it. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Gladstone, when he addressed his audience a week ago, most justly complimented the electors of the Lothians. He endorsed Mr. Gladstone's views as to the growing intelligence and the education on the highest of imperial questions of the metropolis of Scotland, and of the three constituencies which were called the Lothians. (Cheers and laughter.) Even in Midlothian the Prime Minister's majority was reduced by almost 4,000 votes. The victories in the Lothians were extremely significant, because those victories had been won and the majorities had been reduced on the true issues and under the inspiration of the high priest of Home Rule himself. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone referred to the Parish Councils Bill for England, and spoke of the progress of a similar measure for Scotland, but he (Mr. Goschen) had never heard that it was the intention of the Government to introduce such a measure, and he could not see on what ground Mr. Gladstone could state that such a Bill was this year to take its place on the Statute Book of the realm. As to Scottish Disestablishment, there was in Mr. Gladstone's observations the note of menace which ran through so many of his utterances. The Irish landlords were threatened years ago that unless they accepted the Land Bill they would fare worse. That threat now, to the dishonour of the present Government, was interpeted as meaning that they had no obligations of honour at all to the Irish landlords. In the same way he detected in Mr. Gladstone's remark the menace that unless the friends of the Scottish Establishment would accept the Bill of Sir Charles Cameron they might fare worse in the future. It did not become a great statesman so to speak. Why did not Mr. Gladstone say in a straightforward manner, "I will introduce the Bill," or "I will not introduce the Bill." (Loud cheers.) All they knew at present was that the fiery Welshman seemed to have got the better of the canny Scot—(laughter)—and Disestablishment was to be taken in hand in Wales. Mr. Gladstone said, "Let the electors of Midlothian rise to the high level of Imparial considerations." He (Mr. Goschen) only wished he had seen in the speech of the Prime Minister an appeal to the nation instead of a speech to a faction. (Cheers.) There were many points of Imperial interest on which the British public at a time like this would wish to be enlightened. There were subjects in all parts of the world which deeply affected our national, our commercial, and our moral interests, but there was only one point which, it would seem, stood out prominently in the ideas of the Prime Minister—namely, how the House of Lords could be coerced into passing a Bill which the country did not want. (Loud cheers.) The Prime Minister told them that though the great Act of the session might be regarded as a failure that was not so, and that the weeks and months spent in dealing with the details of its Irish Government Bill and in counteracting the influence of its opponents would have their record in history. He (Mr. Goschen) entirely agreed. (Cheers and laughter.) They were not seeds sown without a harvest. Mr. Gladstone wanted the nation to reap that harvest—namely, the conviction of the impossibility of a Home Rule Bill at all. (Cheers.) The country did not know the Bill; the Government scarcely knew it themselves. (Laughter.) The "gas and water men," who were pledged to their constituents to some small measure of self-government in Ireland, did not know the Bill, and night after night the Opposition had employed themselves in enlightening them upon the matter. (Laughter.) It was interesting to see how the supporters of the Bill sat dumb and glum while the Opposition were engaged upon their work. So inconvenient were the arguments, so uncomfortable did the Opposition make them feel, so inadequate were the Ministerial replies, that a passionate joy seized the Government ranks when the gag closed the mouth of their argumentative foes. (Laughter and cheers.) The Opposition showed the impossibility of the Bill; they showed up its unjust finance, its renunciations of the obligations of honour, and the absurdity of a Lord-Lieutenant who would have to act in three capacities. They exposed the unjust distribution of power, and demonstrated how the Second Chamber was gerrymandered, how the Bill was inconsistent with imperial safety, how the Government had scarcely considered the position of the military forces in Ireland, and how the country had had no opportunity of seeing how a Bill of that kind would work. Mr. Gladstone said they had a general idea; but a general idea was nothing unless it could be put into practice, and unless they could show that the Bill was workab'e and consistent with the pledges which had been made. The session had not been wasted, and he trusted that when the electors—he dared say the Government would wish to make it a distant "when"—had once more to decide upon this question it would not be in the ignorance of 1892, but with full light upon such parts of the Bill as the House had not been allowed to discuss. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister had told them there was a Legislative famine, but had not in his speech worked up to the fact that he was going to make time for all the questions to which he referred. Mr. Gladstone had, however, worked up to the fact that it was the fault of the House of Lords if these Bills did not pass. (Hear, hear.) He could show the gentleman who said "hear, hear" that that was an utter delusion, which no one acquainted in the slightest degree with the Parliamentary facts of the last session would for a moment endorse. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone touched a number of questions, but left the country entirely in the dark as to what course he was going to pursue. He, however, utilized the miners' strike to remind the electors once more of Mitchelstown. (Laughter.) One thing the Opposition had not done. They had not tried to make political capital out of such a disaster as Featherstone. (Loud cheers.) The facts had shown that Home Rule did not block the way of the late Government, who had passed measure after measure which redounded to the credit of the country. There was not that difficulty in passing laws which would justify the separation of Ireland from Great Britain and its discontinuance as an integral unit of the Empire. A prompt gratification of their appetite was promised by Mr. Gladstone to those who hungered for legislation if they would only sufficiently agitate against the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone put it broadly enough in saying that the reponsibility for the barrier to legislation rested with the House of Lords. Some of Mr. Gladstone's history was very interesting, though not very perfect, (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone divided the occasions on which the House of Lords had given way from those on which they had resisted what he called the national verdict. Two of the questions the Prime Minister had referred to were those of the Corn Laws and the stamp duties. They were matters in which everyone would admit the House of Lords must bow to the verdict of the Commons if properly expressed. But he (Mr. Goschen) wanted them to notice this as one cardinal point in the controversy, that the fact that Mr. Gladstone considered that there was the slightest analogy between the action of the Lords in a case of fiscal duties and their action in the case of a gigantic revolution showed the incapacity of the right hon. gentleman's mind to grasp the nature of the immense change which he was himself proposing. Had the Prime Minister an adequate sense of the magnitude of the change? On almost every point he seemed to betray an inadequate sense of the greatness of the question. Mr. Gladstone had wound up with the remarkable statement that whenever the House of Lords had given way and bowed to the people they were none the worse for it. Was the leader of a party in Lords or the leader of the Lords to say, "Here's a great question on which it may be right to interpose our veto, but the country will be so angry that it will hurt us, and that must have a commanding influence on our mind?" That had not been the doctrine of the Russells and the Cavendishes, and it had not been the doctrine of the Cecils and the Stanleys. (Cheers). Many a time in the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone said the House of Lords were responsible to no one. He (Mr. Goschen) denied that a Chamber like the House of Lords had no responsibilities. It was responsible to the country, and the country would look to it for the performance of its duty. It was a mean view to take to say that the Lords were simply to consider these questions in their bearing upon themselves. (Cheers.) He would lay down this proposition, that when the verdict of the country was distinctly and clearly in favour of any particular change, and when it had been put forward fairly and squarely, without cross issues, without mystification, and without obscure words, the Peers would bow to the great majority of the constituencies. The Lords, no doubt, took a wrong step in throwing out the great Reform Bill. The bells of the churches were muffled, and men assembled together and passed resolutions expressing profound disappointment and sorrow. Let those present contrast that with the response that had been given to the action of the House of Lords in throwing out the Home Rule Bill. He did not know of any [illegible] as Irish Convention that met on that day of a signal reverse. (Laughter.) It was in the town of Birmingham that 150,000 men met to denounce the Lords for rejecting the Reform Bill? but if 150,000 men met at Birmingham to-day it would be in order to endorse the action of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) If there were forces behind the Government let them come forward. The Unionists contended that if there were a dissolution to-morrow there would be a distinct majority against Home Rule. It was perfectly clear that if the Government had confidence in their own case they would dissolve. (Cheers.) They had not that confidence, therefore instead of dissolving they surrounded the question with sophistry. If they did not dissolve, what was going to be done with the Bill? If the subject was going to appear above the waves in the course of the next session, how was it to appear—as a derelict ship drifting about? (Laugher and cheers.) In the name of all that was straightforward and plain, why did not the Prime Minister tell them what he intended to do? Why did he not say whether he was going to reintroduce the Bill or not? No, a policy of mystification was to be continued, and the people were not to know what was to be the fate of the Bill for the present. The House of Lords had arrested the perpetration of a gigantic piece of national folly, and he believed the nation would endorse their action. At all events it was to the nation that the Unionists desired to appeal. They knew what the verdict would be, and until that verdict was given they intended with the same perseverance as in the past to continue a struggle which they believed could only have one end—the continued maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE *Spectator* writing on the Russian resolve to have a naval station in the Mediterranean, points out that the new move is entirely at variance with the peaceful policy hitherto attributed to the Czar of Russia, and for these reasons no such station could be of value as one of Russia's defensive preparations against the Triple Alliance. Germany has no seaport on the Mediterranean, and though Austria and Italy have, neither of them can attack Russia by sea; nor could a defeat of the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic limit or even affect as regards Russia, Austria's power of offensive action. She could pour her troops through Galicia, if she had not a ship in the world. Moreover, Ruisia has no peaceful interests to defend in the Mediterranean, no territories, no colony, no island even, about which she might be concerned in the event of war. Yet, in order to keep a fleet in the Mediterranean, she alters her whole naval policy, incurs vast expense, and places herself in the hands of another equal Power in a way without a precedent in European history, or a precedent only in the secret records of the Bourbon Family Compact. No such step can possibly have been taken without anxious thought among the governing men of Russia, or without the direct and full consent of the Czar, who in serious matters, is not a personage to be left on one side. That looks as if Alexander III contemplated, or at least foresaw, open war, during which he was certain to be the avowed ally of France, and would be able to use his Mediterranean squadron with great effect—such great effect as to make it worth his while to risk vessels which may be greatly wanted in the Baltic. If any such ideas are passing through his mind, and the move is inconceivable without them, the war must be nearer, or at least more possible than any of the optimists had dreamed. Sovereigns do not willingly provide for events which they consider very remote, or add heedlessly to the heavy burden of their own responsibilities; and the Czar is not the man to have alarmed all Europe, or to have given all his enemies a kind of warning, unless he had clearly before him circumstances in which the need of a Mediterranean Fleet might be imperative. Considering the vast power he wields, and the certainty that France will obey his first signal, that is not a consoling *aperçu* into his often impenetrable mind.

Again, the request for a naval station indicates a belief, both in St. Petersburg and Paris, that the alliance is to last a long while, and will not be confined to any series of pending operations. Russia practically puts a fleet into the power of France; a thing which no State would do unless circumstances enabled it to look forward to a long period of close amity with the trusted Power. A naval station on foreign soil is an excessively difficult thing to manage, if only because the Sovereignty on shop-board does not include Sovereignty on shore; and there are all manners of questions—questions of desertion, questions of riot, questions of local discipline, which become at once almost inextricably complicated. The expense, too, is very great. A permanent station implies docks, houses for the machinery employed in refitting, [illegible] is in its senses would accumulate such things, which cost half-millions, on foreign soil, for a few months or a year or two. The Russians must be looking forward to years of close alliance with France, and that is, for much of Europe, a very serious prospect. It is especially serious for Italy, which is always threatened by France, and which, if unprotected by the Triple Alliance, would be already overburdoned with danger. She certainly does not want a new and mighty Power on her flank, with an armed fleet at Ajaccio or Villafranca, within a few hours' striking distance of her best ports, and able, when she has struck, to fly, if necessary, to waters in which there is no possibility of following her. The moral weight of Russia must be counted as well as the number of ironclads, and the troops which, with a station to protect her, she could introduce into the Mediterranean. There must be great alarm in Rome, and some disposition, too, to consider whether Italy is not paying a greater price for her hostility to France, and whether other alliances might not pay her better—one of the reasons, doubtless, why the French, who are morbidly bitter against Italy, exult so loudly in their friendship with the Northern Power. The Sultan, too, must be disturbed, for his great and permanent enemy will be on both sides of him, and Constantinople, if it is ever carried, will be carried by a *coup de main*. Nor is the effect on England herself inconsiderable. A Russian fleet at Ajaccio may impede, and impede seriously her nearest route to India. It is true the line through the Mediterranean is not her only route, and the length of the voyage round the Cape has been immensely reduced, and may be reduced still further; but still, Madagascar is not in our hands, and the Cape route is long. Besides, we are for the present guardians of Egypt, and to defeat a French descent on Egypt, supported by Russia, which can assail us under the new arrangements at once by land and sea, would require a supreme exertion of strength. We could do it, we believe; but still the effort would be a great one, and except Madagascar, there would be little enough to compensate us for the outlay either of wealth or energy. We do not wish to exaggerate in the least; but still the idea that in any quarrel with France we shall have Russia also always to contend with is not a pleasant one. And that is, at all events, the possible meaning of a French concession of a naval station to Russia in the Mediterranean.

"BIGGEST AFRICAN MASSACRE KNOWN."

A TANGANYIKA RESIDENT'S WARNING.

MR. A. J. Swann, the missionary who brought home the first account of Emin Pasha's murder, and has been ten years on Lake Tanganyika, speaking of the situation in that district, and refering to the general spirit of unrest now apparent among the Arabs in Central Africa, said:—Arabs Making Their Last Stand.

I should not be surprised to hear at any moment of one of the biggest massacres ever known in Africa. When I left Africa some few weeks ago the country was on the eve of a very general movement among the Arabs in power in the Tanganyika district, and judging from the telegrams received since my arrival in England my opinion is confirmed that they are making their last stand. The telegram published by the *Cologne Gazette* shows that Major von Wissmann has had an engagement with the Arabs in Tanganyika. The Arabs have bee driven from their base, and, having nowhere to fall back upon and nowhere to go, they are in the position of a rat in a corner, and will certainly fly at someone. Now is the time for the Europe

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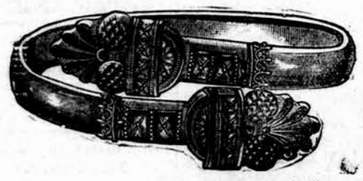

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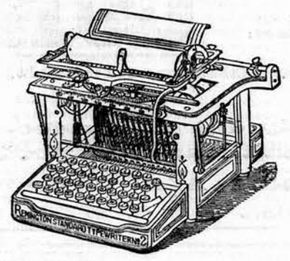

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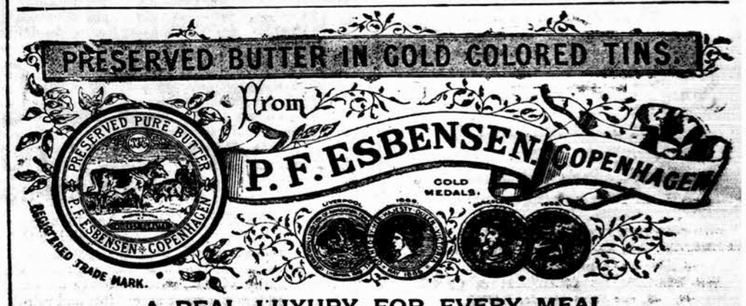

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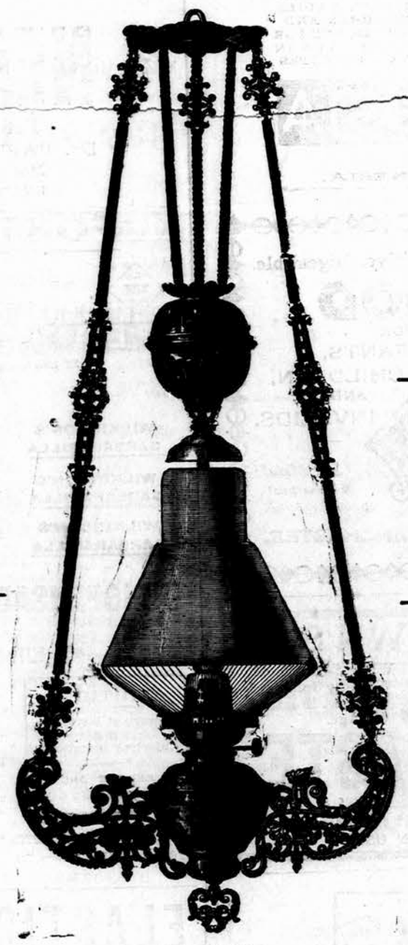
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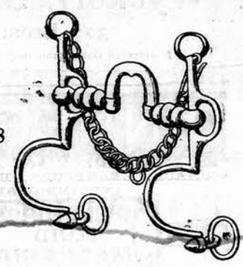
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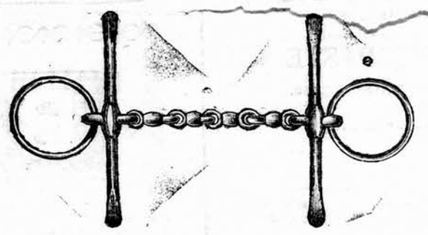
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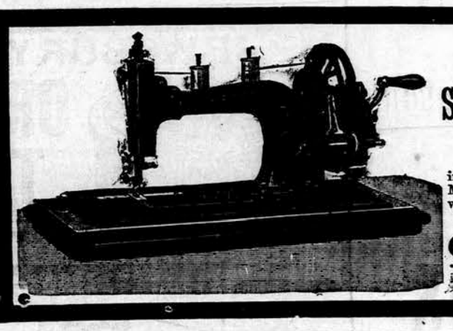
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